

# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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## In this issue

<i>NewsBriefs</i> . . . . .	2	<i>Burden's Beat</i> . . . . .	7
<i>Top chiefs blast TV coverage</i>		<i>Interview: U.S. Virgin Islands</i>	
<i>Of terrorist seiges</i> . . . . .	3	<i>Commissioner</i>	
<i>Hartford crime index drops 17%</i>		<i>Winston A. Gibson</i> . . . . .	8-9
<i>In first six months of '77</i> . . . . .	3	<i>AAPLE News</i> . . . . .	10
<i>LEAA Host Program gives police</i>		<i>Criminal Justice Library</i> . . . . .	11
<i>Leaders firsthand look at</i>		<i>Letters to</i>	
<i>Proven CJ projects</i> . . . . .	3	<i>Law Enforcement News</i> . . . . .	12
<i>Virginia policewomen</i>		<i>Current Job Openings</i>	
<i>Examine their role</i> . . . . .	5	<i>In the CJ System</i> . . . . .	14
<i>Wichita State starts program</i>		<i>Upcoming Events</i> . . . . .	15
<i>For CJ reporters</i> . . . . .	6	<i>New Products</i>	
<i>Public Forum</i> . . . . .	7	<i>For Law Enforcement</i> . . . . .	16

## Bell moves to implement Centralized CJ data bureau

Attorney General Griffin B. Bell recently set in motion a plan that would create a central Justice Department agency designed to assimilate and distribute all of the nation's crime statistics, according to the Associated Press.

The new system of measuring crime in America would take over the crime statistics functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the LEAA and several other Justice Department offices, which currently produce a total of 54 sets of fragmented statistics dealing with crime, the courts, prosecutors, prisons and other facets of the criminal justice system.

The concept of a centralized crime data bureau has been widely discussed in law enforcement circles for more than forty years. Proponents of the idea note that the system could give the public and government officials important information about crime trends and provide new insights concerning the causes of crime.

Bell is the first Attorney General to take concrete action on such a plan. Shortly after he took office last January, he received a proposal from a department review group that has been drafting plans to combine all the statistical functions into one agency since 1975.

In a memorandum dated July 26, Bell

authorized the group "to assume primary responsibility for the creation of a central statistical capability for the department."

Dr. Harry A. Scarr, who heads the review panel told an AP reporter that the new bureau could begin limited operations early next year if the Attorney General approves final details.

Noting that Congressional legislation would be necessary before the bureau could go into full operation, Scarr said he hoped a complete proposal could be presented next spring to the Office of Management and Budget so that the statistical agency would be included in the department's budget request for fiscal year 1980.

Scarr predicted that the cost of the data bureau in its first year would probably not exceed the estimated \$40 million that the department now spends on gathering its numerous crime statistics and financing state crime statistics projects. He added that the new agency would coordinate its tasks with the state programs and would continue to finance them partially.

The plan is said to have widespread support from within the criminal justice community. FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley recently endorsed the plan in a

Continued on Page 7

## Johnson picked to head FBI; Confirmation slated for October

President Carter recently nominated Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., a Federal district judge from Alabama, for the post of FBI Director, passing over the five individuals recommended by a highly-publicized selection committee last June.

In announcing the nomination of Johnson, Attorney General Griffin B. Bell commended the committee's work, noting that the selection process had been "a thorough and educational experience."

"That our ultimate choice is not among [the committee's] group should not reflect adversely on the work of the committee or the individuals whose names the committee sent forward," Bell told an August 17 news conference.

Actually, Carter offered Johnson the top FBI post last December, but the judge turned it down. Bell revealed that he had petitioned Johnson again after receiving word that the judge felt he had "made a mistake" in refusing the job.

The Attorney General said he met with Johnson on August 14 for two hours at Newnan, Georgia's Holiday Inn and recommended to Carter the next day that the judge be nominated.

In a prepared statement, Bell outlined Johnson's qualifications, noting that the judge "meets precisely the profile" that the

selection committee used in picking its nominees.

"Judge Johnson has personally and professionally been subject to the closest public scrutiny since 1953 when President Eisenhower appointed him the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama," Bell said. "He was named a United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama in 1955. He is presently the Chief Judge of that court."

Johnson recently had to suspend his judicial duties, however. On the day after his nomination was announced, doctors discovered that the judge had developed an aneurysm on a weakened section of his aorta, the main artery from the heart.

The following week, he reported to Methodist Hospital in Houston where surgeons replaced the weakened section of artery with a Dacron tube.

The 55-year-old judge was reported cheerful and in good condition following the operation, and a Justice Department



Wide World Photos

Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr.

spokesman noted that the expected six-week recovery period would probably mean that Johnson could be ready for congressional confirmation hearings in late October.

The Administration seems optimistic about Johnson's chances with the Senate. At his news conference, Bell said that he had made courtesy calls to more than 20 senators concerning the nomination and indicated that most of them supported it.

When asked if he expected the judge to be subject to the same kind of tedious and sometimes heated Senate confirmation process that he went through, Bell replied, "I think he's held in much higher regard than I am."

Johnson held his own news conference shortly after his nomination was announced. He said he was pleased and honored to be nominated to head the FBI, calling the bureau "the finest investigative

Continued on Page 7

## Suit challenges Detroit's promotion policy; Charges discrimination against whites

A suit filed by the Detroit Police Officers Association against the city's affirmative action promotion program went to trial last month in a Federal District Court action that will decide whether or not the policy illegally discriminates against white officers, according to a New York Times report.

Begun in 1974 by the city's first black mayor, Coleman Young, the program utilizes a quota system to determine the number of black and white officers who should be promoted to openings for sergeant.

The landmark litigation, which was instituted three years ago by the 4,000 member police union, charges that the affirmative action plan was designed to prevent advancement of white officers. The result of the suit could be used as a precedent in deciding the fate of similar programs in effect in other major cities.

Before affirmative action came to the Detroit police, 18 percent of the department's officers and less than five percent of its sergeants were black. Currently, the force is 30 percent black and 15 percent of its sergeants are black.

As a result of the program, which was implemented seven years after a major

riot adversely affected police-community relations, 163, or 44 percent, of the 368 officers promoted to sergeant since 1974 have been black. Lawyers for the city contend that if the quota had not been used, only 51 blacks would have been promoted and less than five percent of all sergeant posts would have been filled by blacks.

However, in the three years that the program has been in effect, the quota is said to have been responsible for 120 whites being passed over for promotion in favor of blacks who scored lower on competitive exams. The white officers became plaintiffs in the police union's class action suit two years ago.

At the opening of the trial last month, Walter Nussbaum, co-counsel for the officer's association, said that he would demonstrate that the affirmative action policy had been instituted on Young's authority "to erect barriers to the professional and economic advancement of Caucasians." He added that the program in effect had promoted underqualified police officers merely to achieve "racial balance."

Meanwhile, John Brady, co-counsel

for the white officers who were passed over, cited instances which he said would show that his clients had been treated unconstitutionally. He noted that the last white promoted ranked 80th on the competitive scoring list, while the last black promoted was number 494 on the same list.

The city's attorney, James Andary, said that he would produce witnesses from the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and various community groups to testify that racial polarization between the community and the predominantly white police department was a major barrier to effective policing after the 1967 riot.

Andary credited the affirmative action program for the subsequent drop in Detroit's crime rate and challenged Nussbaum's contention that there would not have been enough qualified black applicants to achieve a racial balance had the department recruited and promoted strictly on the basis of ability.

The abilities of Detroit police officers have recently been questioned outside the

Continued on Page 16



# Arson Investigation Seminar

Audio Cassette Tape Recordings of the Arson Seminar, held in New York City, January 31-February 4, 1977.

## I. Welcome

Dr. Gerald Lynch, President  
John Jay College of Crim. Just.

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New York City Fire Department  
Types of Arsonists, Motives, Survey of Arson Law, Criminal Investigation

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Professor Charles T. Ryan, Chairman  
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# NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

## IACP, NBS Laboratory initiate Police products testing program

A national police products testing program was initiated last month in an effort to assist law enforcement agencies in selecting and purchasing reliable police equipment.

Jointly administered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), the project will initially supervise the testing of three basic product classes — police body armor, metal handcuffs and personal FM transceivers.

An early objective of the program is to publish consumer product lists of various models of items in the three categories. IACP is currently soliciting equipment manufacturers who wish to have their products tested and laboratories that are interested in participating in the testing.

Those interested in any aspect of the project should contact IACP's Equipment Technology Center at its toll free number — (800) 638-4080. Persons in Maryland and the District of Columbia should call (301) 948-0922.

## Suffolk police official elected To head N.Y.S. chief's group

The second highest official of the Nassau County (New York) Police Department was elected president of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police last month at the group's annual convention.

First Deputy Commissioner Edward F. Curran told the 300 state chiefs and law enforcement officials who attended the conference that he would try to develop "active, productive, coordinated and cooperative" programs for the association during his one-year term.

Noting that law breakers thrive when the supporters of law enforcement become smug, Curran said, "We have the talent, prestige and respect and we are not complacent and will not be silent."

Curran, who served last year as the association's first vice president, becomes the 69th president of the association, succeeding Chief Thomas J. Sardino of Syracuse.

## ACJS solicites research papers For its annual meeting next March

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) is soliciting papers for its 1978 general membership meeting which will be held in New Orleans' Branniff Place Hotel next March.

The theme for the program is "Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Criminal Justice," and the program committee's list of 47 possible research paper topics ranges from general subjects such as "Policing in America" to specific ones such as "The Politics of Action Program Evaluation."

Selected papers will be due in final form by October 30, 1977. Those interested in presenting a paper, participating in a panel or workshop or suggesting other topics should write: Dr. John A. Conley, Criminal Justice Studies, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104.

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## Auto theft cops meet in Montreal; Elect officer slate for 1977-78

The International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI) held its 25th Annual Seminar in Montreal, Quebec last month, electing a new panel of officers for fiscal year 1977-78.

Superintendent L.W. Spry of the Ontario Provincial Police was elected as the group's new president and Inspector Stan D. Moats of the University of Tennessee Police was chosen as first vice president.

Elected to the second to fourth vice president posts were Sergeant Ronald C. Van Raalte, Arlington Heights Illinois Police Department; Sergeant Scott V.B. English, Maryland State Police; and Trooper Gene Rutledge, California Highway Patrol. John J. Scarisbrick of Avis Rent A Car was picked to serve another term as IAATI's treasurer.

## Fire protection group publishes Photo, electrical fire manuals

The Society of Fire Protection Engineers recently published an investigative photography manual and a report on a survey of the causes of electrical fires as part of its ongoing "Technology Reports" series.

Entitled "Investigative Photography," the first book is directed toward arson investigators, fire protection consultants, engineers, and other technical specialists who could use photography as an adjunct to their reports and as a visual aid in court.

Written by Elliot R. Berrin, a New York City fire protection engineer, the manual discusses cameras, light meters, electronic flashes, filters and film in non-technical language, emphasizing the admissibility of photographs as evidence.

The second publication, "Electrical Fires in New York City — 1976," outlines the causes and prevention of electrically sparked fires based on information obtained from a survey of 2,867 such blazes. The causes are grouped into categories such as light fixtures, switches and

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outlets; motors, overheated wires; fuse and panel boxes, transformers; and television sets and ballasts. The book, written by W. Robert Powers of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, also contains a list of practical precautions to be followed to prevent electrical fires.

The photography manual, No. TR 77-1, costs \$3.25 and the electrical fire report, No. TR 77-3, costs \$2.50; however, quantity discounts are available. To order or for more information about the "Technology Reports" series, contact: Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 60 Battery-march Street, Boston, MA 02110.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Editor . . . . . Peter Dodenhoff  
Managing Editor . . . Michael Balton  
Associate Editors . . . Dorothy Bracey  
Karen Kaplowitz  
Joseph Peterson  
John Stead

Subscriptions . . . . . Charles Tozzo  
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Advertising . . . . . James Tozzo

Publisher . . . . . Richard H. Ward

*Contributing Writers:* Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Janet E. Fishman, Robert McCormack, Steven Pasichow, Antony E. Simpson.

*Correspondents:* George Felkenes (Alabama); Robert Arnold, Gary Denise, Joyce Denise, Tom Gitchoff, Ivar Paur, Sam Skolnik (California); Jack Dowling, Jacob Haber (Delaware); David Rice (Florida); P.E. Ward (Georgia); Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts (Illinois); Gary Willis (Indiana); Galan Janeksela (Kansas); Clayton Buckles, Preston Horstmann (Maryland); Don Dahlstrom (Michigan); Don Bradel (Minnesota); Dave Baxter, Ashley Fields, Jack Seitzinger, Darrel Stephens (Missouri); Kenneth Fairly (Mississippi); Kenneth Bovasso, David Roberts (Nebraska); Ken Braunstein (Nevada); Mark Thompson (New Hampshire); James Ford, Dorothy Guyot, Lillian Reilly, Barbara Sacks (New Jersey); Stephen Campbell, Eugene Johann, Tom Twyford, Tom Ward (New York); Richter Moore (North Carolina); Tom Marsh, Walter McGreevy, Steven Rice, Charles Walker (Ohio); William Parker (Oklahoma); Ron Willis (Oregon); Tom Landers (Pennsylvania); Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island); William Mathias (South Carolina); Michael Braswell (Tennessee); Joe Schott (Texas); Marvin Marcus, Tom Spratt (Virginia); Larry Fehr, Ricky Thomas (Washington); Dan King (Wisconsin).



## Top chiefs blast television Coverage of terrorist sieges

Television coverage of terrorist incidents received low marks from the police chiefs of the country's most populated cities, according to a recently released survey.

Entitled the Project on Television Coverage of Terrorism, the California State University survey received replies from more than half of the 30 big-city chiefs who were polled through the mail. Ninety-three percent of the respondents stated that they believed that live TV coverage of terrorists acts encourages terrorism.

Although the chiefs were unanimous in their opinion that terrorist incidents should not be televised live, 60 percent thought that TV coverage could be limited to delayed or videotaped broadcasts. However, 27 percent said that terrorist acts should not be covered at all by television.

Responding to a question on live TV coverage's effect on hostage safety, 46 percent of the police chiefs called it "a great threat," 33 percent considered it "a moderate threat," and 7 percent thought it was "a minimal threat."

The majority of the chiefs gave a low appraisal of the on-the-scene television reporters who cover terrorists. One-fifth of the respondents rated the reporters as "poor" and one-third believed they were "average." Only 20 percent believed that TV journalists covering terrorist incidents were good.

One chief specifically noted that "the range perhaps runs from excellent to poor. All too often the 'spirit' of competition outweighs sound judgment or thought of the results."

"The majority of reporters . . . use good judgment and cooperate with the authorities, however when the mood of the reporters becomes competitive, their judgment decreases to a much lower level," another chief told the survey.

While 67 percent of those surveyed said that TV newsmen should only communicate with terrorists with official consent, 33 percent believed that under no circumstances should television journalists communicate with terrorists while they are engaged in criminal activity.

Project Director Dr. Michael Sommer, a 20-year veteran of broadcast journalism who specialized in crime reporting, indicated that the respondents were aware of the media's obligation to provide coverage. "Many police chiefs felt quite deeply about the necessary relationship between the media and police agencies in a democracy and wrote extensive comments," he said.

One police chief wrote that police should realize that "the press also has a duty to perform and a right to perform that duty." Another noted, "The media must report a breaking news story but it must be put in perspective."

A third respondent stressed the need for self-imposed press regulations regarding terrorist coverage. "It is a delicate subject of critical concern to the safety of the community," he wrote. "Mature self-governing guidelines by the media and understanding of the media by law enforcement is needed."

One chief seemed wary of the adverse raining potential of televising terrorists in the act. "Widespread publication of details of incidents can foster future incidents or be utilized to improve future attempts," he said. "Also, details of how officials successfully concluded an incident can be utilized by those inclined to perpetrate a future incident."

Noting that terrorism "appears to be a

case of monkey see, monkey do," another chief said that some of the televised police tactics used to outwit the hostage taker "lessen police credibility and it becomes more challenging for the police negotiators to come up with new ways and means."

While one chief said that television terrorist acts "only seeks to instill increased aggressive demeanor in the terrorist(s)," another stated, "On-scene liaison between police and media in keeping with a policy of department-wide openness and a program of ongoing liaison promotes a climate of mutual trust and understanding wherein the police and the media can fulfill their respective obligations to the public."

One respondent to the poll criticized press practices in one specific terrorist incident. "Hanafi terrorists in Washington, D.C. had the media furnishing intelligence from all TV angles, up to the minute," he said. "Phone lines used by media and conversations were highly dangerous. General opinion of police was that media was at its worst."

Project Director Sommer noted that the survey was part of a series of investigations of media performance undertaken by graduate seminars conducted by California State University's Department of Journalism in Northridge.

"In April, the Gallup Poll found that Americans were divided about whether the media should give complete, detailed coverage to acts of terrorism," he said. "We wanted to know how the guys on the firing line, the police chiefs, felt."

## LEAA Host Program gives police leaders Firsthand look at proven CJ projects

An ongoing LEAA program that encourages nationwide dissemination of useful police information and techniques has helped reduce street crime in San Francisco, according to the head of that city's Street Crime Unit.

Lieutenant Charles Beene of the SFPD spent two weeks in New York City last January studying local police decoy operations under LEAA's Host Program, which is designed to enable police officials to obtain firsthand information on successful law enforcement projects.

Utilizing the tactics that he observed in New York, Beene updated San Francisco's decoy operation to the extent that street crime fell off 27 percent in February compared to January figures. The decline included a 41.2 percent decrease in murders, a 13.6 percent drop in robberies, 17.4 percent fewer aggravated assaults, 19.3 percent fewer burglaries, 37.6 percent fewer larcenies, and 11.8 percent fewer auto thefts, according to LEAA.

Beene said that shortly after his visit to New York his Street Crime Unit made more than 100 "good" arrests in one week — arrests that led to 87 court cases. He added that 73 of the court defendants had criminal records, averaging 11 previous felony arrests each.

In a related statistic, LEAA noted that during February, 1976 San Francisco police had made 53 arrests for grand theft, while during the same month this year they collared 231 criminals for that offense, of which Beene's unit apprehended 78%.

"There's just no doubt that being able to look at good programs in operation in another city made a crucial difference in solving the day-in and day-out problems we

## Hartford crime index drops 17% For first six months of 1977

Hartford, Connecticut's Part 1 crime index for the first six months of 1977 decreased by 17.3 percent compared to the same period last year, according to recently released police statistics.

The biggest factor contributing to the decrease was a 25.7 percent drop in burglaries from 2,480 during the first half of 1976 to 1,884 for the first half of 1977. Over the statistical periods, residential burglaries declined from 1,626 to 1,152.

According to the figures, larceny dropped 16.8 percent. There were 3,378 larcenies committed during the 1977 reporting period compared to 4,062 for the same period in 1976. The larceny categories of theft from persons, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from autos, bicycle theft, theft from buildings and miscellaneous all registered decreases, while the larceny classification of theft of auto accessories increased.

The six-month figures also revealed a 16 percent reduction in the Part 1 category of auto theft. There were 1,700 auto thefts reported during the first half of 1976, while the number dropped to 1,428 in 1977.

During the initial reporting period for this year, Hartford experienced 432 incidents of aggravated assault which represents a decrease of 11.3 percent when compared to the 487 assaults during the same period in 1976.

A significant decrease was also noted in the number of police officers assaulted. The survey revealed a 50 percent drop in such incidents, from 87 for the first six

months of 1976 to 44 for the first six months of this year.

Offsetting the overall improvement in Hartford's half-year crime rate was a 95.2 percent increase in rape. A total of 21 rapes were reported during last year's statistical period compared to 41 in 1977.

A department spokesman noted that awareness and understanding of rape on the part of the public and improved police techniques in investigating the crime may have encouraged more accurate and fuller reporting of rape than in previous years.

According to the survey, murder increased by 23.1 percent. During the first six months of this year 16 murders were committed as compared to 13 during the same period in 1976.

In a breakdown of the 1977 killings, the survey noted that in 14 cases the assailant and the victim knew each other, that two of the cases involved juveniles, and that the 16 victims included eight black males, two white males, two Hispanic males, a black female, two white females and a Hispanic female.

Over the survey period, the crime of robbery remained relatively stable, registering a 8 percent increase. Robberies in Hartford rose from 607 for the first six months of 1976 to 612 during the same period this year.

Police Chief Hugo J. Masini cited his department's neighborhood team policing approach as a major cause for the overall 17.3 percent crime reduction. "The level of expectation developed by team police officers and neighborhood people working together is a success," he declared.

face," the lieutenant said. "I showed our men what I was taught in New York, and we began to see the mistakes we had been making. So we put my experience to work. The results speak for themselves."

As a forerunner to the Host Program, for the past three years LEAA has financed 120 executive training workshops for almost 6,000 criminal justice agency executives in such topics as rape prosecution and victim care, domestic crisis intervention, police crime analysis units, prison grievance procedures, juror utilization and management, and juvenile diversion.

Both the Host Program and the workshops are designed to help local officials duplicate effective and practical programs by bringing them in contact with leading researchers and practitioners and often with the persons who originally developed the techniques.

Only projects whose successes are well-documented and demonstrable are chosen as Host sites, and participants are screened for personal interest and the authority to effect changes in their local communities.

As part of the program, LEAA sets up an agenda for each participant which emphasizes his particular requirements. The students are also given the agency's "text-book" publications on the study topics.

Acting LEAA Administrator James M.H. Gregg noted that about 48 criminal justice officials have participated in Host since its inception last January, adding that the participants spend from two to four weeks working with agencies in communities that are operating an LEAA exemplary project.

"Our purpose is to respond to the needs of the practitioners in the field as

they themselves express them," he said. "These experts tell us what their most urgent problems are, and we give them first-hand experience based on the most advanced research."

LEAA's Office of Technology Transfer, a division of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, operates the Host and Executive Training Programs in Advanced Criminal Justice Practices. For more details, contact: Public Information Office, LEAA, Room 1242, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20531. Telephone: (202) 376-3820.

—LEAA News Feature

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# Virginia policewomen size up their role

By THOMAS SPRATT

It's two o'clock on a Saturday morning and policewoman Sharon Moore, 26, is making her rounds in a squad car. Since midnight she has arrested a drunk and answered a burglar alarm — nothing serious, pretty slow night.

Then she gets a call for a possible homicide over the radio. Nearby, a man has just shot his girlfriend. She speeds to the scene. The man has fled, and a crowd gathers around the young woman who is lying in the street. She is still alive, through barely.

Moore checks to make sure an ambulance has been called (the woman later died), and starts questioning witnesses. A typical night for a patrol officer.

"You never know what you're getting into," said Moore. That's precisely what she likes about street work.

During two years with the Norfolk, Virginia Police Department, she has been a patrol officer, has worked with the Crime Prevention Unit, and has had an undercover assignment with the Vice and Narcotics Division.

Nothing compares to patrol, she noted. "You get a taste of everything from homicide to enforcing traffic laws. You get to mix with the people more."

In short, the street is where the action is. Of 51 policewomen in the five South Hampton Roads cities, 40 are patrol officers. Those interviewed said the degree of challenge and excitement in patrol work far outweighs the potential danger.

The challenge lies in dealing with all kinds of people in various situations, they said. The excitement comes when a policewoman receives what could be a potentially dangerous call. A policewoman must decide quickly how she will handle the situation upon reaching the scene. In most instances, trained women patrol officers ride alone; backup units are sent when needed.

Daphanee Clifton, 26, of the Norfolk force cited an incident that called for quick action. One night she received a call about a man shooting into a building two blocks from her location. She went to the scene and saw a man with a shotgun standing in front of an apartment building. He was trying to fire into his girlfriend's apartment.

"After I pulled up, he turned around and pointed the shotgun right at me," she said. "I didn't have a backup. I got out of the car, got behind the door, pulled my gun, and told him to drop it. He didn't; he came forward with the gun. I told him to drop it again."

At this point Clifton was on the verge of shooting the man because it looked as if he were going to shoot her. Before she could pull the trigger, however, he lowered his gun, walked up to the police car, and placed the gun on the hood. Clifton later learned that the weapon was empty.

Would her action have been justified if she had shot the man? She said yes, explaining that at the time, she didn't know that the man's gun was empty, and her life appeared to be in danger. "When we pull our gun, we shoot to kill," she said. "But I've been trained only to pull my gun when I'm in fear for my life, or when another police officer's or a citizen's life appears to be threatened."

Fortunately, making life and death decisions is only a small part of a patrol officer's job. Of 10 policewomen interviewed, all have been with a police department for about two years, yet none have shot anyone, nor have they been shot

at. Several have drawn their guns in tense situations.

Sylvia Kaiser, 36, who works with the Portsmouth, Virginia Police Department's Sex Crimes Unit, noted that television police shows which focus on violence aren't realistic. "There is a lot of violence with police work, but there's also a lot of community relations work when you're dealing with people in stress," she noted. "It's seldom that a policeman has to discharge his gun."

The idea of taking another person's life, even in the line of duty, bothers some policewomen. Moore said "I hope I never have to shoot. I don't want the responsibilities of taking someone else's life. It would bother me even if I was perfectly in the right. I have a great respect for life and it would bother me a great deal."

Rosetta Jones, 23, a patrol officer with the Portsmouth department, expressed similar feelings. "If I had to shoot someone, I would. But no one's going to convince me that you're not going to think about it afterwards."

Other policewomen view the possibility of shooting someone as an acceptable part of their job. Ann Kelly, 33, a patrol officer with the Suffolk, Virginia Police Department, said, "It wouldn't bother me. As a policewoman, you just have to take the necessary action."

Although the policewomen interviewed haven't shot anyone, they told of other experiences which would horrify most people.

Jones remembers the nervousness she felt when answering a homicide call one night in Portsmouth. A man had killed someone with a shotgun. The radio dispatcher said witnesses believed the suspect was still in the area. As she neared the scene of the shooting, the thought most dominant in Jones's mind was, "If he's still somewhere around, he might blow my head off." The suspect apparently was more intent on escaping than shooting a police officer. Jones performed her duties without mishap.

Making building checks late at night also jangles her nerves. Patrol officers often check warehouse and buildings to make sure doors and windows are secure. "You never know what's around the corner, or what's at the top of the stair," she said.

Carolyn Simmons, 26, a Portsmouth patrol officer, described another unpleasant part of police work. She said that many nights she comes home with muddy boots, a torn shirt, missing buttons, and bruises.

"My job isn't glamorous," Simmons said, adding that she believes television series such as "Policewoman," aren't realistic portrayals of police work because they tend to glamorize the profession.

Policewomen said they don't dwell on the danger of their jobs. "I dwell on the fact that I'm here to help people," Simmons remarked.

Moore explained in most instances things happen so fast that police officers don't have time to think about fear, but that's not to say that seeing someone dead becomes a routine matter. "It has an effect on you," she noted. "But you develop defense mechanisms so that in the situation you can act in a professional way. You develop a determination that it's not going to get to you."

The hardening process takes time. Policewomen said that after a year on the

streets, they feel they can handle anything. During the first months of patrol work, however, some things leave them shaken.

Jones will never forget an accident call she received shortly after becoming a patrol officer. A man's arm had been cut off in some machinery. "When I got there one of his friends had managed to get the arm out of the machine and he was taking it to the ambulance. That was the first shocking thing."

There's more to police work than violence and blood. Several policewomen said they receive satisfaction from the simple duties they perform. Simmons said, "Police work allows me to contribute something to someone in the course of a day, even if it's moving an intoxicated person out of the street so he won't get hurt."

Beverly Galbraith, 25, a patrol officer in Portsmouth, recalled a rewarding experience. She had received several domestic calls for a particular family. The father had a drinking problem, and he and his wife fought often, which upset their children. During her visits to the home, Galbraith advised the father to move away from the family until he could control his drinking problem.

A few months later, she learned that he took her advice. "I was grocery shopping and the couple's 12 year old daughter recognized me," Galbraith said. "She told me her father had moved out and

that things were much better. Things like that make you feel good. The whole point of the job is helping people.

Sylvia Kaiser, an investigator for the Portsmouth Sex Crimes Unit, finds her job rewarding, especially when she has enough evidence to convict a rapist. "I feel like I'm helping other women. For years, women wouldn't even report this kind of crime. Now, they're coming forward."

She said many women find it easier to talk about rape with a policewoman than a policeman. "It's not as embarrassing," she explained.

Noting the increase in crimes committed by women, Kaiser added, "Policewomen are needed more than ever today. Who knows a woman better than another woman? Sometimes they can put things over on a man."

Lt. Maurice L. Ange of the Norfolk Police Department agreed that policewomen are effective in dealing with women criminals. He said women make good additions to sex crime units and youth bureaus. "They have deeper insight into kids, family disputes, these kinds of things."

He believes women can handle patrol work, but he doesn't like to see them placed in high crime rate areas. "It's unfair and unwise," he noted, adding that should a combative situation arise, a policewoman usually doesn't have the

Continued on Page 6

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## Wichita State starts program For criminal justice reporters

Criminal justice students who have aspirations of following in the footsteps of Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward should look into a new master's degree program offered by Wichita State University which combines aspects of news reporting with criminal justice investigative techniques and practices.

Designated as the Masters of Administration of Justice in Investigative Reporting, the degree program will be administered jointly by the university's Department of Administration of Justice and its Department of Journalism. The curriculum will stress coordination between criminal justice practitioners and the news media.

Dr. Dae H. Chang, chairman of the administration of justice department, stressed the need for the program, noting that in recent years public concern about crime-related matters has been accompanied by increased demands for information. News

coverage of situations where police officers must utilize physical force may cause undue ridicule of the police, especially if the reports are exaggerated, he said.

Part of the program will focus on the media's role in improving understanding and communication between the criminal justice system and the public.

Noting that the news media must report events to the public with accuracy and with minimal sensationalism, Chang said reporters can provide a very positive function to the community and the criminal justice system by their accurate reporting of news events and their attention to positive developments in the administration of justice.

Chang was optimistic about job opportunities for those who complete the program. A number of major police departments have a press relations officer who is responsible for establishing liaison with the news media, he noted. Some other police departments have recognized the importance of informing the public of police activities, and they have established a public information branch to serve as the official authority for the release of information concerning law enforcement.

For further information about the Investigative Reporting MA program, write: Dr. Dae H. Chang, Chairman, Department of Administration of Justice, Box 95, Wichita State University, KS.

—Galan M. Jancksela

## Congressman urges FOP to aid Survivors of deceased officers

One of the chief congressional proponents of the Public Safety Officers Benefits Act of 1976 has called on the national organization of the Fraternal Order of Police to assist deceased police officer's beneficiaries in obtaining the Federal benefits.

Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R-NY) told the FOP's National Convention last month that almost half of the potentially eligible beneficiaries have not received their \$50,000 stipend since the law went into effect earlier this year.

"I had a member of my staff contact the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the agency within the Department of Justice that has the responsibility of administering this program, and found that many claims, over 45 percent,

could not be processed due to the fact that survivors either had not completed the form properly, or had not returned the forms at all," Fish said. "I have been informed by the LEAA that this is the only part of the program that has not functioned properly."

Explaining the benefit filing process, Fish noted that when a notice of death is presented to LEAA, the agency immediately forwards a form to the survivor that must be filled out and returned before the claim can be processed and the benefits paid. "If the procedure was handled properly, benefit payments could be made in as few as three weeks," he said. "Perhaps this is an area where this organization can be of assistance by providing information and assistance to prospective beneficiaries."

## Virginia policewomen find job Challenging and exciting

Continued from Page 5

size or strength as her male counterpart.

Portsmouth patrol officer Michael S. Gothard, 28, said there are some policewomen he wouldn't want as backups in a tight situation. "I wonder how much a woman can do when a man is twice her size and weight," he noted.

A Suffolk police officer said he tries to look at it from the public's viewpoint. "Let's say you're a woman who lives alone. A 200 pound man breaks in and attempts to rape you. Someone calls the police. Now how are you going to feel if they send over a 5-foot-1, 110-pound policewoman?"

Despite their smaller stature, women are determined to work in high crime rate areas. Lt. Ange said, "We've had policewomen that have been injured and beaten black and blue, but they go back. They say they want to work in these areas."

Policewomen say it's all a part of the job. Kaiser notes that when she joined the police force almost two years ago, it was apparent that some men didn't have much faith in her abilities. "I had one tell me that a woman's place is in the house, in the kitchen and the bedroom."

She was excluded in subtle ways. "The policemen would stand around and talk. I was never included. Sometimes I wanted to give it all up. But then I'd fight a little harder. I knew I could do the job." Today, Kaiser thinks her men colleagues respect her as a person and as a police officer. Other policewomen tell the same story. It's taken a while, but most policemen and the public are finally starting to accept them in their own right.

Tidewater Virginia police departments no longer have height and weight requirements but a person's weight must be in proportion to his height and an applicant must be in good physical condition. At most police departments, applicants are required to pass a physical examination, an agility test, a polygraph test, and an exam that tests basic knowledge.

When a policewoman is hired, she attends a police training school for 9 to 12 weeks where she studies Virginia laws and learns how to use a firearm. Most training schools also have physical fitness programs where students are required to run a mile a day and do various exercises. After school training, policewomen patrol the streets with an experienced police officer for about six months, or until the officer

feels confident that she can handle situations alone.

Most women police officers in Tidewater are white, single, in their mid-to-late 20s, and have high school educations. Their backgrounds vary. Galbraith was a toll collector at the downtown Norfolk tunnel for three years. Simmons, who is black, is divorced and has two daughters. She was a homemaker, president of a Parent-Teachers Association, student, and a secretary for an insurance firm.

Fay Gonzales, 29, a patrol officer with Chesapeake Police, worked as a lab technician at a hospital. Kaiser was a waitress and a bartender.

Moore started her police career as soon as she graduated from college where she received a degree in law enforcement. Police work seems to run in her family. Her father was a state trooper, and Moore recently married a police investigator from Norfolk's Vice and Narcotics Division. She said her husband, Kenny, is supportive and understanding about her job.

At 19, Suffolk Police patrol officer Kim Buren is the youngest policewoman in Tidewater. She decided to go into police work because "it's something I always wanted to do. It's a big challenge, and it's very exciting."

At 5' 6" and 120 pounds, she has an attractive figure. Her long dark hair, which she wears pinned up in the back, frames a face that needs little makeup. Buren, who has modeled occasionally for a department store, has the looks of a beauty pageant contestant. But she likes wearing a gun and is looking forward to receiving her uniform.

Buren has had a hard time adjusting to the hours. Most policewomen in Tidewater work swing shifts. They work from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. one week, 4 P.M. until midnight the next, and from midnight until 8 A.M. the following week, with days off between each shift.

It's not a great arrangement for married couples. Mr. and Mrs. Moore both have swing shift schedules. One week a month, they work the same hours. 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. But the policewoman doesn't seem to mind. As Kelly put it, "The work is so challenging that you don't mind giving up regular sleeping and eating habits."

Salaries for patrol officers vary in Tidewater cities. Chesapeake and Virginia Beach offer the highest starting salary of \$9,696 a year. Portsmouth is second at \$8,985 a year. Norfolk offers \$8,952 a year, and Suffolk, \$8,700.

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## More accountability called for In the nation's judicial system

Recently I read an editorial in a small-town newspaper which commented on a recent court disposition of a drug pusher. The editorial delved into the reasons why the prosecutor, the judge and the defense counsel participated in a plea agreement whereby the defendant was sentenced to work release after pleading guilty. The editorial then expressed disagreement with the outcome ("too lenient") as well as the reasoning behind the disposition, but did not condemn outright the practice of plea negotiation.

What struck me, as a student of the criminal justice system, is that the newspaper had gathered this information on the roles of the participants in the plea negotiation in order to delineate who made what decisions and why. (I was not surprised at the paper's position on the sentence itself; many people feel drug peddlers should receive stiffer penalties.) The controversy reinforced my belief that, while plea bargaining is a virtual necessity in our crowded courts, there is no convincing reason as to why more accountability cannot exist in the process. And I do not limit this need to just plea negotiation. Very few key decisions in the processing of a case are adequately explained in the written files. Key decisions can include the reduction of a charge, asking for a continuance, granting a continuance, setting a certain bail amount, imposing a particular sentence, and dismissing a charge.

I wish to emphasize that what I say here is not directed toward the amount of discretion that exists in the courts. (On that subject, I feel we should be very leery about trying to substantially restrict the discretion vested in many officials. In many respects, the criminal justice system can be likened to a balloon, filled with discretion: push it down in one spot, and it will expand in others.) But discretion can be structured and prioritized, so that it can be used more fairly, responsibly, and efficiently.

I am well aware of the intense resistance to such suggestions. Yet, I feel that the public would have a greater appreciation for and understanding of the court system if it knew that the best possible job was being done, given the levels of manpower and resources, according to clearly expressed and written criteria. We should not be reluctant to document our priorities, and set forth the argument that only so much can be done.

This would require a change in attitude by several people who fail to see that government is in many respects similar to a business — the most important business we have. There is much we can learn from the private sector on productivity and efficiency, and then apply it to our criminal justice system without sacrificing due process guarantees. A well-run business has written objectives and measures of performance so that its effectiveness can be evaluated. To state it another way, a well-run business documents its operations and seeks accountability.

Such changes in attitude will not come about by way of Federal funding. Changes in statutory provisions could help, but the most effective avenue for the change would be strong leadership and application of management principles from either the state supreme court level or circuit court level. I feel such a development could substantially improve the operations and image of the courts. It almost has to. As one poor soul once said: "We got nowhere to go but up."

(Gary M. Fitzgerald is Director of Criminal Justice Planning in Joliet, Illinois.)

## Central bureau proposed To measure national crime rate

Continued from Page 1

speech to state and local officials who collect the data for the bureau's Uniform Crime Reports, and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) has loudly applauded Bell's actions toward the proposal.

In a recent statement, Forum President E. Wilson Purdy, chief of the Metropolitan Dade County (Florida) Department of Public Safety, indicated that the central statistics bureau would be a useful anti-crime tool. "Attorney General Bell has taken a major, long overdue step toward ending the crazy-quilt, imprecise way with which this nation now attempts to determine crime rates and monitor the effectiveness of the criminal justice system," he said.

"The beneficiaries of the Attorney General's action will be each citizen," Purdy noted, adding that the system would provide a "more integrated statistical base" to aid crime-fighting efforts.

Last February, PERF issued a resolution that supported "the concept of an independent, centralized office or bureau in the Department of Justice to coordinate collection of Federal, state and local information about all parts of the criminal justice system."

The resolution noted that the concept

was "recommended by two national commissions, more than forty years ago by the Wickersham Commission and nearly four years ago by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals."

### Carter nominates Johnson to head Federal Bureau of Investigation

Continued from Page 1

agency in the world."

"I hope I can be as fine a leader as J. Edgar Hoover," he told the reporters.

Although Johnson's leadership potential as a manager has yet to be tested, his record as a judicial leader in civil rights cases is extensive.

Since being appointed to the Federal bench in 1955, he has been involved in rulings that voided the Alabama poll tax as a voting requirement, mandated the integration of buses and public facilities, ordered the state to reapportion its voting districts and directed the desegregation of over 100 Alabama school districts.

Johnson, a Republican, was also part of a judicial panel that gave women the right to serve on juries in Alabama courts and was the first southern judge to put women on Federal juries.

## NYCPD trains hard-core unemployed; Penn. project aids elderly cons

In New York City police officers are attacking crime on many fronts. Besides employing the time honored method of pursuing criminals, they are using the modern, and sometimes successful, crime prevention approach of going-to-the-root-of-the-crime-problem and fighting unemployment.

Deputy Inspector Thomas Guthrie is head of the Motor Transport Division of the New York City Police Department, in which capacity he is responsible for the maintenance and deployment of 4,000 vehicles, including buses, scooters, tow trucks and unmarked autos, in addition to patrol cars. When the police department last year received Federal funds under the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), Inspector Guthrie put in a bid for money for his division. As a result, he has been in charge of a very successful training course in automotive mechanics for young men, mainly blacks and Puerto Ricans, who had been out of work for some time.

Guthrie, a veteran of 22 years on the force, is experienced enough not to be a whole-souled admirer of programs which attempt to accomplish miracles of rehabilitation through education. But he is very proud of what he has seen in the Motor Transport Division.

The first crew of 18 young men were viewed with distrust by the union mechanics with whom they were assigned to work. But the CETA crew soon became friends with the union mechanics, and grew in general esteem. In fact, the majority of them were able to find mechanical jobs in private industry. This, of course, is the goal of the CETA program, to give skills to hard-core unemployed people.

Guthrie thinks that the young men who worked so well as mechanics in training may well be more suited for this kind of employment than for the office jobs they are sometimes given under similar programs. This year he has been able to bring in 35 new men to the program, bringing his total to more than 40.

In Pittsburgh, an interesting program has recently been conducted on the subject of crime and the elderly. Only in this program, known as Project 60, the elderly are the criminals, not the victims.

Project 60 evolved out of the joint concern of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches and the Pennsylvania Board of Corrections for the older prisoner. With funding from the Pennsylvania Office for Aging, the program was begun in September 1973.

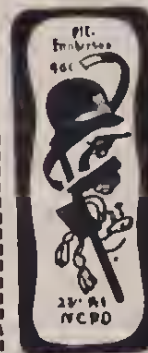
According to the research done by members of Project 60, the elderly prisoner presents a very special case. Much of the rehabilitative efforts within prisons are aimed at training prisoners for useful work when they are released, but the ex-convict in his sixties is nearing the end of his work life anyway. Often family ties have long since been severed, and there is little incentive for the prisoner to desire to be released to a life of freedom.

The fact that these older prisoners have few, if any, connections to the outside world works against them even while they are still incarcerated. Many of them were sentenced a number of years ago when the penalty for a particular crime may have been two or three times longer than it is generally now. But without a supporter to call this to the attention of the parole board, and with a prisoner who is not eager to be released, these cases can go unattended.

The project began four years ago when the enormous influx into the prisons of young offenders still in their twenties made the problems of the older prisoners seem more acute. As the population pressure in jails continues to increase, and with it the necessity of releasing inmates who do not pose threats to society, these older inmates should be given high priority.

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# Policing the tropics

## An interview with U.S. Virgin Islands Commissioner Winston A. Gibson

Winston A. Gibson has served as the Commissioner of Public Safety of the U.S. Virgin Islands for the past two years.

In addition to his role as a law enforcement practitioner, Gibson has had an extensive career in higher education. He has served as the chairman of the Department of Urban Affairs at the University of Cincinnati and was a professor at Michigan State University.

Gibson came to the Virgin Islands in the early 1960s and filled the post of Deputy Commissioner for a number of years before going back to the states. Upon his return to the islands in 1975, he became head of the department of public safety.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert McCormack.

**LEN:** Commissioner, can you give us a little bit of background on the Virgin Islands in terms of your area of jurisdiction, and just a little background on the Department of Public Safety?

**GIBSON:** Let me start off by saying that the Department of Safety in the U.S. Virgin Islands covers the areas of police, fire and corrections. We are responsible for an area that is basically made up of three major islands; there are a number of smaller islands but the majority of the population resides on the islands of St. John, St. Thomas and St. Croix. St. Croix has the largest population, something around 45-47,000. St. Thomas has about 3,000 less than St. Croix. St. John has a very small population, just a few thousand.

I think there's about 20 miles of water between St. Thomas and St. John and about 40 between St. Thomas and St. Croix. This creates somewhat of a problem in dealing with the areas of police, fire and corrections on all three islands, since they are all our responsibility. We usually try to lump St. Thomas and St. John together in dealing with all of their problems because they are so close. And you'll find that we have people who commute somewhat between St. John and St. Thomas to perform some of the functions we are talking about.

**LEN:** In terms of staff, how large a contingent of police do you have?

**GIBSON:** We presently have an average of about 170 police personnel on St. Croix, and between St. John and St. Thomas there would also be about 170 police officers.

**LEN:** And each of the islands is commanded by a superior officer of what rank?

**GIBSON:** In St. Croix, we have a chief of police who is responsible for police functions there and in St. Thomas we have a chief of police who is responsible for St. Thomas and St. John jointly. Now, St. John's major officer is a captain and he has a second-in-command who is a

native population is partly Puerto Rican because of intermarriage. We have a large population of continentals as well. Then if you add to that our immigrant population which is made up of permanent citizens or aliens, we have a large number of people who come from all over the place: Granada, the British Virgins, French and Dutch islands — you have a number of people who have permanent residence and bonded alien status. So we have that kind of mix of people.

To give you an example, we were in court talking about our feeding schedule and the types of foods that we serve in our correctional facility. And we had complaints from some people that were Muslim who said we were not meeting their needs by not giving them a special diet. We had to explain to the court that our problem is such that not only do we have Muslims, we have people who are called Rastafarians who require a special diet, and the native Virgin Islanders whose dietary needs are different from either of the other two groups. Then on top of that, we have a large Puerto Rican population in our jails, and our menu has to relate to all those different sectors. While it may not say that this is a diet for a Black Muslim there is enough in each meal for him to take a sufficient, nutritious diet from what is on the menu. We have to do this to take care of all of them, and this gives you some idea of the problems we run into because of the mixed population.

**LEN:** Tourism is a very big industry on both of the major islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. Are there any special problems for the police relative to tourism?

**GIBSON:** Presently we don't have any big problems. I think the Virgin Islands are suffering, though, from a situation that took place a long time ago and from which we are just beginning to recover. I think the incident was thought of by most people as some kind of racial unrest, when actually it was just a robbery, a major robbery which had never occurred before. It just so happened that the people involved were native Virgin Islanders who were black and the club they robbed was a major resort area with a number of whites there. Even in this situation there were blacks who were working there who were also killed; but it came out as a racial thing rather than just a robbery which it actually was. This turned the tourism trade down a bit and there was a reputation that it wasn't safe to be in the Virgin Islands, especially from the white continentals who make up a large part of the tourist trade for the islands.

Presently, I think the biggest problem as far as tourism is concerned is not a crime problem. It's more or less our ability to move the tourists throughout the community, especially in St. Thomas because of the heavily crowded conditions. St. Thomas, especially its downtown

on equipment and manpower, which will be resolved in the next couple of months or so. So we can only do it at a modified rate, but we are planning within the next couple of months to go to full sector patrol, where we will have on an around-the-clock basis a couple of units with about four men in each unit, who will be dealing with specific sectors of the island on a continued basis. The minimum assignment will about six months, maybe more, but that would be the minimum time before we could transfer personnel. Our reason for doing this is the fact that it will give the officer time to know the area. We will have the same people dealing with the same kinds of problems and they will get to know the people more and know where the hot spots are. They will be able to patrol those areas more effectively than if you had one simple operation to decide which areas would be patrolled throughout the island.

I think it also gives us a lot of mileage in the public relations area, because by seeing a particular officer in the area over a period of time the citizens will begin to relate to him more and when he leaves after six months and somebody else comes it will give the citizen the opportunity to know these officers as well, and they will have time to spend to get to know the officer. Instead of building this relationship just for the guys in the sector, we hope that by this method we are building it for the entire department.

**LEN:** Do you anticipate any special training needs in the transition from the traditional patrol procedures that were in effect to the new type of patrol you are espousing?

**GIBSON:** Definitely, because the sector patrol itself requires some training in order for the officers to know what is expected of them while they are in their sector, and to understand what kind of things they may be involved with in dealing with a particular sector. But along with this, we are also initiating a greater responsibility for preliminary investigations in all crimes. We are placing a greater emphasis on this being done by the patrol officer, rather than their depending upon the Investigation Bureau to do so. We will have them making not only the preliminary investigations but also taking responsibility for the follow-up. We anticipate that there will be two follow-ups to the preliminary investigation by the patrol officer himself. In those instances where we experience crimes especially in the Part II or felony areas, we will have the Investigation Bureau working on it, but the Investigation Bureau will only deal with those things that already exhibit the potential for early solution if the proper amount of time is given to them. This will reduce the workload on the Investigation Bureau and should improve their closure rating, particularly in some of our major offenses — our feeling being that usually when cases are closed, the first officer on the scene is the one who is responsible for it being closed. Whether it had been closed by the Investigation Bureau or not, the patrol officer has to give them the information to align the closure since he is the first one to respond. Our feeling is that we shouldn't have to have the investigator working on everything because even the statistics show that he only solves those cases that the patrol officers give him a possibility of potentially solving. So we are going to let them select those types of cases, and we have indicated a number of criteria they are to use in selecting cases to work on within the Investigation Bureau.

**LEN:** Will some of the things that you mentioned involve one of the officers in the beat car having to get out and patrol on foot?

**GIBSON:** Right. We have the problem that was brought to us about one-man cars during the night hours and we came up with the regulation that during the night hours two men will patrol in a car.

In developing our sector program we decided that, well, if we're going to have two men in the car during the night hours that would cover at least one and a half shifts, we might just as well have two men assigned to a car on all three shifts, but during the daylight hours only one would patrol in the car and the other would on foot patrol in our congested areas in his sector. They would switch off on a four-hour basis, which would give each of them time to drive and time to be on foot patrol. In this way, again, we

Continued on Page 9

**"The biggest problem as far as tourism is concerned is not a crime problem. It's more or less our ability to move the tourists throughout the community."**

lieutenant or sergeant. All of the islands have the regular ranks in the police agency, but there are only two chiefs of police and they function as different police agencies, because the chief has the ultimate control. What we try to do is coordinate their efforts for effectiveness and efficiency from a budgetary standpoint as well as from the standpoint of their handling crime problems.

**LEN:** So generally, there's no interchange between police officers on St. Thomas and St. Croix?

**GIBSON:** Only in unusual cases. There are some times when we have the need for undercover people and we would switch personnel. Or if there is some major confrontation we might add personnel from one of the other islands for support.

**LEN:** In terms of the cultural background of the island, what is the make-up of the population like?

**GIBSON:** The Danes have had a large influence on these islands, and a number of the natives have a Danish background. Of course, we have a large part of the population which goes directly back to the English, and then a large part of the population is Puerto Rican — in fact almost as large as the native population. Even a large part of the

area, is very congested and this is about our biggest problem. If you look at the fact that it's almost a mile from downtown in one direction to where the cruise ships come in, and then in the other direction you have the airport that's almost a mile in the opposite direction, you have this big problem with getting traffic to flow to the main street and then once they get there you have to handle that problem. This is about the main problem, although you also have to deal with some of the problems that come up with taxicab operators in dealing with tourists.

**LEN:** You've been here for about a year and a half and you've put into effect some innovative ideas that you had before you came here. I wonder if you could discuss with us some of the new patrol tactics that you've just put into effect or that will be put into effect in the very near future.

**GIBSON:** Well, I think that the most immediate problem we are trying to approach is one of giving adequate patrol to all areas of the island, and in order to accomplish this we have gone to a sector patrol operation. Presently it's a modified sector patrol because of the limitations we have



**"The visibility of the police officer, while it serves as a deterrent factor for a particular area, in some cases just tells the criminal that he can go break the law somewhere else."**

Continued from Page 8

are giving them the opportunity to meet with the people in the congested areas in their sector and do a little more public relations with the population. And this wouldn't be in one particular area; this would be occurring in every sector, particularly in the highly congested areas. We have a number of housing projects, especially in our outskirts, and an officer on foot would patrol these types of areas during the day because in these cases we do have a high incidence of different types of crime in the housing projects and he could deal with that.

LEN: Could you give us some idea as to what your most serious problems are in terms of crime and maybe some relative figures as to the extent of the problem with regard to specific crimes?

GIBSON: I think our biggest crime problem presently is the same as everybody else's throughout the country, and that is burglary. We have gone into a number of programs related to the burglary problem and we're still in the process of developing more. We find that we are able to reduce the burglary problem and we are getting better in the apprehension area as well. We have experienced for the first few months in 1977 a definite decrease over 1976 in the number of burglaries. Not only that, the fiscal year picture is about the same — during fiscal year '77 as opposed to fiscal year '76 we have experienced the same kind of decrease. Most of the things we've had to do, however, had to be on a kind of band-aid type operation while we developed the other processes to start dealing with it more effectively. We've gone to things like special burglary squads and we have had special operations based upon whether we are dealing house burglaries or business burglaries. At one time we thought we could better contain the business burglaries than we could the house burglaries so we started inundating our outskirts with our officers in order to chase the burglars if they were going to function within the city area — and we were effective in this. This led to a lot of apprehensions that we probably would have never been able to come up with before. We have also just finished the campaign of property identification throughout the island which was quite successful.

LEN: Does this involve marking property?

GIBSON: What we did, actually, was have the owner mark his own property and keep a stencil so he could do it for any new property that he has, and we would then keep his number on file. Prior to my coming here there were a lot of property recoveries, but because of the meager information that was given in the initial investigation report we were not able to identify the owner. People were not able to describe their property adequately and the return of property, which in a number of instances would have allowed us to close a burglary by an arrest — if not for burglary then for possession of stolen property — we've missed out on these kinds of things, and we feel that the identification program is going to help immensely in this area.

Our newest project is our block watchers program, which deals with the citizen observer who reports suspicious circumstances to the police agency and we then go out and investigate it, which almost gives us an additional arm — more police officers almost. The observers don't have to participate other than to say "this looks suspicious" and tell us why, and we take over from there while they go on about their business. Nobody even knows they told us because they report directly to us. The visibility of the police officer, while it serves as a deterrent factor for a particular area, in some cases just tells the criminal that you can go away from here and break the law somewhere else because the officer is not over there. But when you start using the citizen input, he's not going to know who's watching him.

LEN: In fact, everybody is watching him.

GIBSON: That's right. In actuality everybody is. He will have that feeling and hopefully this will be a greater deterrent to the criminal.

I think my pride and joy, though, is our special operations force, which is a special unit on both islands to deal with major problems such as might arise if we were to have a bomb threat or a drowning, or whatever. These people are trained particularly to deal with those specific problems. We haven't developed fully on that yet but we were promised funding under LEAA when we wrote up

the program. They want us to do it as one of their experimental programs, to write up for themselves when we finish the development. We have high hopes for that program.

LEN: The very nature of the situation of the Virgin Islands makes you interact with the Coast Guard, other branches of the Federal government, the Puerto Rican commonwealth, the British Virgin Islands and, as you mentioned before, a Caribbean law enforcement organization that you and other people are trying to organize. Could you tell us a bit about that?

GIBSON: It is organized and functioning at present and it's made up of all the law enforcement agencies, both federal and local, within the U.S. Virgin Islands and the British Virgin Islands. The basic reason for the organization is to assist one another, since we are so close and our criminals go back and forth we need to have a cooperative function. It's just like, as a local agency, we need to have the cooperation of federal agencies even within our own jurisdiction in dealing with some of our crime problems. By the same token, some of our people escape from here and go to the British Virgin Islands, or transport stolen property between the U.S. and the British Virgin Islands, and we need the cooperation there. So for this reason we have set up this kind of relationship. We meet usually

on a

LEN: Does the FBI maintain an office in the Virgin Islands?

GIBSON: We have representation on St. Thomas and St. Croix but the major office is in San Juan. We do have FBI agents on both islands on a permanent basis.

LEN: They don't have capabilities for laboratory analysis, though, do they?

GIBSON: No, not here; we go into San Juan for that.

LEN: I would imagine that this could seriously impede a lot of investigations that the Virgin Islands are involved in.

GIBSON: Well, we have some local potential in this area by using our Public Health Department. The Law Department has I guess you would call it a small potential for some kinds of analysis. We have a chemist on board that does our blood testing for alcoholism and things of this nature, some of our smaller operations. But basically, anything that requires a great deal of forensic science background we would have to send out because we don't have that capability.

LEN: You have been the police commissioner here for the last year and a half and it sounds as though it would probably take you the next two and a half to three years to get all of your innovative ideas into effect and operating smoothly. Can I ask you what your own ambitions are

**"Our biggest crime problem . . . is burglary. We've gone to things like special burglary squads and we have had special operations."**

every couple of months to share problems, share needs and whatnot. The organization has written to both the governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands and the governor of the British Virgin Islands to deal with formalizing this as far as the different countries are concerned. Our ultimate goal is to go even further than this, to the point of including other Caribbean islands in this process — including French territories, Dutch territories, etc.

LEN: Have you developed anything in terms of mutual aid arrangements? I know you mentioned before a sharing of undercover agents if you need one from Puerto Rico or St. Croix, but how about in other areas, such as labs, for instance?

GIBSON: We use their lab facilities as well as the FBI's equipment in Puerto Rico. In addition, at times we have a need to have some of the Puerto Rican officers provide services for us, especially when we are dealing with our correctional facilities, because sometimes we have to send some people from our correctional facilities for treatment in Puerto Rico, and rather than having to send an officer along to stay with him we get the same assistance from the Puerto Rican police for guarding purposes. There are a number of things that we are able to do on a coopera-

after that occurs? Are you going to stay here in the Virgin Islands or are you expecting to move on to other things?

GIBSON: I think as long as I feel that there is a need for whatever I have to offer to the Virgin Islands and I am able to have the department progress, I think I'll stay here with the Islands. Ultimately I guess I want to go somewhere else where I could do the same kind of thing and deal with the same kind of problems but larger, like you might find in some of the metropolitan areas in the continental United States. I feel I could do a lot of things there that we are in the process of implementing here. They would have to be revised from the way we are doing them here, since we are doing them on a smaller scale — strictly because of the size of the community and the area we are dealing with. But I see a possibility for a number of improvements to deal with some of the crime problems in the continental United States in the major metropolitan areas and the approach would still be valid.

LEN: So in other words your immediate plans were not returning to academia, but rather remaining in the role of a criminal justice practitioner?

GIBSON: I'd like to stay in the operational end as long as possible, because it requires a little more of you than the classroom. I guess I can go back there when I've gotten all this out of my system. When I get to the point of saying I want to hang it up, then maybe I'd like to stick my hand into something like teaching or consulting or perhaps some writing, but I think as long as I'm able to be active I'd prefer to be at this end.

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# AAPLE's Chicago Region Chapter: Growth in Professionalism

The Chicago Region Chapter of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement held its first meeting on April 17, 1976 and Chapter status was obtained in June.

The Chapter was created after three of the chapter's present officers, John Culloton, Bill Redding and John Hoeger, sought to join a professional law enforcement association.

All three men belonged to other professional organizations, none of which were concerned exclusively with the further professionalization of law enforcement.

When they learned of its existence the three sought membership in the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement.

The Chicago Region Chapter grew on the basis of "word of mouth" communication between members and potential members and the requirement that each new member recruit

at least one additional new member.

At the present time the Chicago Region Chapter has 152 members: 97 members have only bachelor's degrees, and 46 members have graduate degrees — including five with doctorates. The chapter members have diverse educational backgrounds, with degrees in public or police administration, criminal or social justice, sociology, education, liberal arts, urban studies, physical sciences, corrections administration, communications, law rheology and economics.

Eighty-six percent of the members of the Chicago Region Chapter are employed by the Chicago Police Department. The chapter is now intensifying its efforts to expand into suburban areas of Chicago.

On March 5th, 1977, the Chapter held its first public venture, a symposium on "Professionalization of Law Enforcement." The event was held at Northeastern Illinois University and was attended by 200 persons. A good deal of favorable exposure was obtained for the chapter and the Academy.

The continued growth of the Chicago chapter is currently being managed by an administration headed by chapter president John P. Culloton, an 18-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department. He is assisted in his efforts by three other officers who are also members of the CPD.

Vice president James B. Conlisk III, a third-generation police officer, has been with the Department seven years. The secretary of the group, Paul J. Blaney, has already put in 30 years of service with the Chicago force, while chapter treasurer Ann Martin represents the relative youth of the organization as a three-year veteran of the police service.

Although relatively young, the Chicago Region Chapter has experienced a meteoric rise in membership. It is now the second largest AAPLE Chapter and recently admitted James M. Rochford, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, James B. Conlisk, Jr., Chief of the Chicago Traffic Division, and James E. O'Grady, Chief of the Chicago Criminal Investigation Division, as members.

In the following paragraphs, chapter president Culloton presents some thoughts about police professionalism. These paragraphs were taken from a presentation made by Culloton at the first annual symposium of the Chicago Region Chapter.

"In police circles we bandy the term 'professional' around a good deal. We talk and write about police professionalism as if it actually existed, which it does not. 'Police professionalism' is a misnomer; it does not exist in today's police departments. There are, of course, individuals who can be considered professionals engaged in law enforcement, but they are few and far between.

The term 'Police Professionalism,' as used by certain segments of police community, is an euphemism for an occupation which we, as individuals, engage in for a livelihood or profit. The top police administrator may claim to have a 'professional police department,' when he has an efficient one. The external police organizations, fraternal and benevolent, will talk of 'professionalism' when they are seeking pay increases or job benefits.

External organizations associated with law enforcement use the terms 'professional' and 'professionalization' more than the parent organization. To these organizations professionalization is attained when their members are no longer required to submit to a polygraph examination when accused of wrongdoing, when the salary is made commensurate with established professions, when the members are not accountable to supervisors or superior officers, and when binding arbitration agreements are made between the organization and the level of government which employs its members. These same external organizations offer no program or plan to increase the professional potential and competence of their members.

Our present police agencies are structured as organized bureaucracies consisting of a body of semi-skilled individuals engaged in a series of work tasks which have been established into a ritualistic procedure. At best we might be considered as a calling which is that status between a trade — suggesting manual training and skill, and an emergent profession — suggesting an occupation where the practitioners are attempting to attain the necessary requirements of knowledge and training.

What are the criteria for progressing into a 'profession?' To obtain professional status in today's complex society, a degree of knowledge must be possessed in a particular field beyond that offered at the baccalaureate level, plus a degree of knowledge attained by experience and practice. An additional dimension may be the most important, professional ethics. In any profession a body of knowledge, experience, evaluation, diagnosis, and basic research must provide the guidelines for action. A profession will seek innovation from its guidelines, whereas a bureaucracy will reject it as not conforming to the established rituals.

All of the established professions of today have common criteria: basic educational standards, work and experience in the field, and a code of ethics. Most professions have an internship by which actual work, supervised by a professional, allows the intern to gain that much needed experience. All professions require that their members contribute to the state of their art. Professionals are required to belong to professional associations and to read and contribute to professional journals. Professionals seek their colleagues' opinions and meet and correspond with them on professional issues. A true professional will state his opinion without fear of being intimidated by peer evaluation.

The assumption that the evils of our present police structures will dissipate once we have attained a professional status is erroneous. If the only requirement is a college degree, we may have educated brutes, thieves, and bureaucrats, seeking a King George-type sinecure. I am sure we have all encountered individuals who fit this description very well.

Is there an arbitrary educational plateau at which all can be considered professional? Of course not. Some may have several doctorate degrees and not be considered professional, while others may attain a professional status with only a secondary education. It is assumed that a college education will give the tools necessary to deal with the complex problems of today's society. Education can help each individual look at the choices and solutions of others and seek a possible course of action based on logical conclusions.

Earlier I alluded to 'professional ethics,' but what are they? Ethics are the principles, which, in accordance with the rules or standards of a profession, serve as guidelines for conduct and professional practice. Deviations from ethical standards are dealt with most severely by professional organizations; sanctions can be imposed, up to and including exclusion from the profession.

What will our successors think of us 100 and 200 years from now? Will we be remembered as founders of the movement toward police professionalization, or will we be remembered as obscure functionaries in an obsolete governmental agency? We have a tremendous opportunity, as a collective group or association, to go down in history as the forefathers of professional law enforcement. We have the perfect vehicle through which we, as individuals and collectively, can contribute to the professionalization of law enforcement. That vehicle is the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement."

For those who wish further information about Academy activities or membership requirements, please write to: M. Brian Playfair, Acting Executive Director, A.A.P.L.E., 444 West 56th Street (Suite 2312), New York, New York 10019.

## COMING IN LEN

A series of interviews with some of Europe's leading police officials

## New Publications from The Criminal Justice Center

The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

**Evidence Technician Program Manual**  
By Joseph L. Peterson and James H. Jones — # of Copies \$2.95

This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including: selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

**Guide to Library Research in Public Administration**  
By Antony E. Simpson — # of Copies \$4.95

This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and reference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

**Grants and Grantmanship**  
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan — # of Copies \$7.75

For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being cut and modified. Therefore "grantmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

**Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library**  
By Antony E. Simpson — # of Copies \$1.50

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedias are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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## Part I: Deviance and social structure

American criminology and the sociology of deviance have generally tended to assume a deterministic relationship between particular pressure states and particular deviant outcomes. This has led to a concern with causal questions as to why people rob banks, murder, commit suicide, or why, in general, people deviate. The difficulty that has haunted criminology

### BOOK NOTES

By JAMES S. VRETTOS Jr.

since crime first began to be scientifically studied is that it is not possible to pick one or two principal causes out of the cluster of factors associated with criminal behavior.

As John Seely explains, the cause of delinquency, other things being equal, is any one or more of the following: poor street lighting, alleys, immigration, paternal infidelity, differential association, neurotic acting out, broken homes, the American income distribution, lack of meaningful alternate activities, advertising and display, failure to nail down prized objects, the slum, the ecological organization of the American city, materialism, its opposite; preoccupation with one's worth as a person, the law itself, the absurdity of society or the human condition; the want of religion, the nuclear family, the political system which needs crime; prisons and reformatories that serve as training grounds for crime; schools that engage few or no loyalties, the perversity of the individual delinquent or his parents, or theirs; psychological ignorance, the unconscious wishes of those who deplore the activity or condemn the actors. "Take your pick," as they say. There can hardly be a question that all are involved, as well as an infinity — literally — of other candidates for causal ascription besides.

Each of these "causal factors" is also connected, for the purposes of science,

with an infinity of other causes (1968:8). Not only is it difficult to find a single underlying cause of criminal behavior, but it is even more difficult to explain why particular individuals in high-risk populations become delinquent whereas others, apparently exposed to the same harmful influences, remain law-abiding.

The overwhelming reaction of the media and lay public to the 1977 New York City blackout and looting effected a concentration on these causal questions, thus perpetuating the most fundamental error in theorizing about criminal and deviant behavior. Tom Wicker, in his July 17, 1977 New York Times commentary, writes: "...those at the bottom of the ladder have benefited the least. The administrative and technological development of the American economy, moreover, has meant the loss of many entry-level or non-specialized jobs through which the disadvantaged used to get a chance to better themselves; thus, economic growth, that ancient American panacea for anything that ails us, will no longer suffice as a means of extending to the poorest and worst equipped among us at least a small share of the pie. They aren't needed."

The same day, referring to the looters, a Times editorial stated "These people are victims of economic and social forces that they sense but do not understand: Puerto Ricans from an island where economic possibilities seem limited, and blacks from Southern farms where mechanization made them superfluous. Now, they are locked in a once-promising city, watching jobs and opportunity evaporate across the suburban horizon."

William Safire, in his much-quoted column entitled "Christmas in July," concluded that the looters looted because of the spreading non-ethic that stealing is OK if you can get away with it, as you usually can; that only a jerk passes up an opportunity to rip off his neighbor; and,

that society not only owes you a living, but the good life. Millions of black and Hispanic New Yorkers were the worst victims of the looting and arson on Bastille Day. Many of them called the looters "animals," and in a non-racial sense were right: inhumanly, the looters attached no guilt to their actions. They took what was in the stores as their right; it was a free-style "Christmas in July."

On the extreme political left, the Communist Party had their own self-styled causal analysis which took the form of a statement by Communist Party mayoral candidate Kenneth Newcomb. Newcomb's July 19, 1977 statement said, in part, "New Yorkers have had enough of Con Ed's looting. The blackout was an outrageous, inexcusable assault on the already miserable conditions of life that millions of us face. How dare they talk freak accidents when they have sucked \$587 million on profits from their customers in 1976, not paying \$105 million in taxes and paying off interest to the banks to the tune of \$181 million, all on top of their 'official' profit of \$301 million. . . . The racist assault on looting deflects atten-

Continued on Page 13

## Polygraph guide traces Lie detector technique, Legal ramifications

A leading expert in the use of the polygraph and a professor of law have co-authored a complete guide to administering lie detector examinations which describes the instrument's possibilities, limitations and the legal repercussions involved in its use.

The second edition of *Truth and Deception: The Polygraph ("Lie-Detector") Technique* was published last month by the Williams & Wilkins Company of Baltimore. It was written by John E. Reid, considered to be the foremost researcher in the polygraph field and Fred E. Inbau, John Henry Wigmore Professor of Law at Northwestern University, who has had practical experience as a polygraph examiner.

The 430-page illustrated volume is designed for law enforcement personnel, prosecuting attorneys and defense counsel, judges, labor law attorneys, corporation counsel, and other individuals in the fields of criminal and personnel investigations and litigation.

For further information, contact: Williams & Wilkins Company, 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

## New books on review

**Official Deviance: Readings in Misfeasance, Misfeasance and Others Forms of Corruption.** By Jack D. Douglas and M. Johnson. J.B. Lippincott Company, New York. 1977. 426 pages. \$5.95.

Douglas and Johnson's *Official Deviance: Readings in Misfeasance, Misfeasance and Other Forms of Corruption* is a much needed work. The paucity of literature collated on the corruption theme has been a drawback. The volume has strengths and weaknesses as a result. Chapter two: "Definitions, Concepts and Criteria of Corruption" is a fine exercise in extended definition and problem statement. At the end of the chapter the reviewer was still not clear as to the meaning of "misfeasance" in the anthology title, nor to absence of "nonfeasance." However, chapter six, "Winchanton: The Politics of Corruption" has already been adequately anthologized and, while it ties in with other readings, it could have been omitted.

Several of the articles are quite brief. They are good starting points for research on corruption as well as showing the distinction between journalistic and academic approaches to corruption. The pieces by Jack Douglas are longer and more comprehensive. His chapter eight, "Mayor John Lindsay and the Revenge of Boss Tweed," is insightful, readable and touched with wry humor. On page 86 the name of Barry Gotterer is misspelled and quotations lack citations. The unevenness of documentation in the essays is a shortcoming. For example, chapter thirteen, "Political Legitimacy in Bureaucratic Society: An Analysis of Watergate," a fine piece by Arthur Vidich, is well documented while chapter eight is not. If this anthology is to be of use beyond a general reader, it needs more consistent documentation.

Structurally, the volume is well put

Continued on Page 12

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# New book releases for the criminal justice library

Continued from Page 11

together and the essays are interesting. Each of the eight parts is introduced and the essays are thematically connected. Consideration might be given to some of the internal stresses related to corruption. How does a department respond to police officers who identify corruption? What stresses exist for a police officer to produce corruption? The differences between a police precinct "pad" and a corrupt individual fostering self-interested projects need to be more sharply delineated.

The collection of essays fills a real need. While the articles chosen are uneven in length, quality and documentation, they serve as a stimulus to the thoughtful reader to grapple with the thorny issues of official misconduct.

There is no index or bibliography, both of which would be useful. The anthology would appeal to any one interested in the politics and practices of corruption. Its classroom uses might be more attuned to the graduate level.

—Edward J. Shaughnessy

**Society, Crime and Criminal Careers: An Introduction to Criminology.** By Don C. Gibbons. Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ. 1977 (Third edition). 582 pages.

\$12.95 cloth.

The third edition of Don Gibbons' *Society, Crime and Criminal Careers: An Introduction to Criminology* contains some interesting and important revisions. The two principal departures from classic criminology texts are, first, the inclusion of administrative roles in the criminology context, namely police, prosecutors and judges. The value in the inclusion of such analyses of administrative processes is to make the reader aware of the fact that the crime and the criminal are shaped by the agencies of justice. The criminal becomes an "input" into the system which takes charge of him and to some degree shapes him or her to its own purposes. Secondly, the inclusion of up-to-date information on organized crime, female crime and radical criminology theory is most welcome.

The entire area of female crime is a fruitful one for study. Chapter eighteen touches on the key issues but more should be done to highlight areas for research. For example: what is the relationship among female role definition, anomie and criminal behavior? One must also be careful in examining female crime to avoid stereotyping such persons, especially as role definition changes. Women can be more committed terrorists than men, as some incidents have shown.

Chapter two, entitled "Definition: origins and trends in criminal law," does not measure up to expectations on the origins of criminal law. There is insufficient explanation of the evolution of criminal law from either Roman law, the Assizes of Clarendon in 1166, or the Statutes of Westminster I. While classic references and analyses show how some crimes were treated, the picture is only partial. John Langbein's *Prosecuting Crime in the Renaissance* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974) would be a useful tool here. Aside from these questions the Gibbons text covers the field well.

The text is written in a clear and pleasant style. It is well documented and the author's approach to his subject is lively and engaging.

There is a name index, pages 569-77, whose listings refer to footnotes in the text as often as the text itself. It would be helpful if the name index citations indicated those references which were to footnotes by the use of an "n" as in Chambliss, William J., 17n. The subject index is underdeveloped. By a third edition it would seem possible to have a more comprehensive index. The text also lacks a bibliography. One must be content with assiduous use of footnotes. There are no charts, diagrams or tables. Perhaps certain of these

restraints are imposed by publishing costs.

This is an excellent text for the average or better than average college student. The inclusion of some items suggested above would serve to make it a superb text and reference tool.

—Edward J. Shaughnessy

**The Killing of Julia Wallace.** By Jonathan Goodman. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1977. 323 pages. \$7.95.

*The Killing of Julia Wallace* is a classic account of one of the most baffling and sensational murder cases of this century. It has appeal for the legalist and criminologist in that the defendant was the first murderer to be set free in England on appeal without further evidence and on the basis of legal argument alone.

The murder of Mrs. Wallace in her Liverpool home during the evening of January 21, 1931 has provided conjecture and argument through the years.

The events heading to the tragedy began with a telephone call to the Central Chess Club in Liverpool where William Herbert Wallace, husband of the murdered woman, was a member. The caller, who identified himself as R.M. Qualtrough, asked for Wallace, who had not yet arrived at the Club. Qualtrough left a message for Wallace, a local insurance company agent, indicating that he wished to discuss some important business with him and asking that Wallace call on him at an address in Menlove Gardens East the next evening. Wallace received the message when he arrived at the club and the following evening set out from his home to call on the mysterious Mr. Qualtrough. Menlove Gardens East did not exist and Wallace returned to his home after wasting a good deal of time searching. He found the door to his house stuck and, enlisting the help of neighbors, managed to open it. He found his wife lying on a black rug in front of the parlor fireplace, her head brutally smashed.

Following a police investigation noted for its incompetence, Wallace was brought to trial amidst great newspaper publicity. He was convicted by a jury in the Liverpool Assizes and sentenced to death. Wallace's lawyers appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal. The Appeals Court had been set up in 1907 and only twice in its history had set aside convictions carrying the death penalty: in 1911 a defendant was released on grounds of misdirection of the jury by the presiding judge, and several years later, a sentence of death for high treason was set aside on the grounds that the defense had not been properly presented.

Viscount Hewart of Buty, the Lord Chief Justice, presided at the hearing. Lord Hewart was noted as being the most vigorous proponent of the impeccability of the English jury system, and it seemed unlikely that he would rule that the Liverpool jury had erred. Wallace was asking him to do just that.

Following oral argument the three judge panel retired for 45 minutes. Announcing their decision, Lord Hewart took 14 agonizing minutes to read the 300-word judgment quashing the conviction. Wallace later wrote: "... Nothing that ever happened to me in the hours of my blackest humiliation were ever half as hateful and horrible as the 14 minutes when I waited to hear... the judge's decision."

The Crown's case had not been proved, the Court noted, with that certainty which is necessary in order to justify a verdict of

Continued on Page 16

## Letters to Law Enforcement News

To the Editor:

Several exceptions could be taken to Richard Ward's July 5 "Analysis and Commentary," but I will limit myself to one: his reliance upon William Safire's column for several statements, including one to the effect that Vice President Mondale had created a committee to make Justice Department policy.

If he had read the letters column of the June 13 New York Times, he would have seen a specific refutation of Mr. Safire's assertion by Vice President Mondale.

Sincerely,

Marvin D. Wall

Director of Public Information

Department of Justice

Washington, DC

(Editor's Note: The following is Vice President Mondale's letter as it appeared in the New York Times:

To the Editor:

William Safire's column ("Inside Justice's Politics") in the June 6 New York Times is based on such serious misinformation that I cannot let it go unchallenged.

Mr. Safire's assertion that I attempted to install a "gang of four" sympathetic prosecutors to direct Justice Department policy is completely false and totally misleading.

Mr. Safire refers to an "ad hoc" committee composed of four prosecutors who belong to an alleged "Mondale group." No such committee or group exists. While he mentions four well-known and highly respected individuals in the field of law enforcement who make up this so-called "ad hoc" committee, as far as I can recall, I have not met or talked with any of them, let alone created any such committee.

In checking with my staff to determine whether Mr. Safire's assertions had any basis in fact, I learned that two of the people named by Mr. Safire attended a May 23 meeting with White House staff

members on Federal law enforcement. A member of my staff and a representative of the Attorney General also attended that meeting. But I am told that none of the questions raised by Mr. Safire (wire tapping, indictment of F.B.I. and C.I.A. officials, activities of the Korean C.I.A.) were discussed at the meeting.

In any event, to construe this general discussion as an "ad hoc committee of four like-minded prosecutors" to set or control Justice Department policy reaches far beyond any reasonable or fair interpretation of the facts.

Mr. Safire could have learned all of this himself if he had checked with my office.

Walter Mondale

The Vice President

Washington, June 7, 1977)

To the Editor:

I read your "Letters to the Editor" column in the August, 1977 issue. I wrote to the person who felt that he had been discriminated against and told him of my situation. This is not a bleeding heart letter, but it is one which many returning veterans with less than honorable discharges can relate to.

I received a General Under Honorable Discharge from the U.S. Navy. I had spent nine months in South East Asia (Vietnam) refueling ships on the gun line. I was discharged in 1974 after serving two years of a three-year hitch and was labeled unfit for military service because I spoke out against the conditions in the Navy.

Since that time I have received a BS degree in police administration and have worked toward a master's degree in community development. I am married and have had to settle for low paying jobs and night shift work which has put a strain on my marriage.

I went down to Nashville, Tennessee six times for a hiring process and was told in a two-line sentence that I was unacceptable. If this wasn't enough, I went to

Dayton, Ohio four times and was given a similar reply. To me, this is not fair. Furthermore, I am a minority (Mexican-American), a Vietnam veteran, and have a clean criminal record and a college degree. Yet, desettlers have a better chance of getting a job than I do.

If President Carter really wanted to do something, he would abolish discrimination against those veterans with less than honorable discharges. We have to compete against young men who never have been in the service and are looked upon as if we are animals or un-American.

I received draft number two [in the lottery], and Uncle Sam knocked at my door. So anyone who feels their situation is bad, just let them take my place.

Sincerely,

Frank Kleier

Louisville, KY

To the Editor:

Having just read Brian Nagle's article titled "The Police Chief and Labor Negotiations: A Capsule Guide," I took particular note of his last suggestion offered which stated in part: "The negotiations process should not be viewed as a personal challenge or affront to the administrator's authority." How true and how often have we observed this occurrence, which in many cases laid the ground work for yet even more bitter and distrustful negotiations the next time.

I might add, as a practical observation, that the chief administrator in his pursuit of a viable co-existence with labor will have to employ all of his charm, intellect and skill and at times may appear as a ruthless power grabber or a clever maneuverer. Maybe that is what one has to be in order to survive the negotiation process.

Sincerely yours,

Erik Dam

Chief of Police

Sunset Hills, MO



# Deviance and social structure: analysis of "Christmas in July"

Continued from Page 11

tion from the real looters — Co Ed, the banks, the real estate czars, the big monopolies. Instead of calls for prosecution of people struggling for survival, the call must be for the prosecution of the real criminals — Con Ed, Beame, the banks, monopolies, Big Mac, and real estate gangsters."

What then can be made out of this chorus of conflicting views? A much more profitable approach should entail an analysis of the social structuring of deviant and criminal behavior. Rather than concentrating on the so-called "why" questions, attention should be directed at the origins of definitions or societal reaction to behavior that comes to be seen as deviant or criminal. Herbert Gutman, in a widely-read-to July 21 Times column comparing the disorders of 1902 and 1977, replied: "Readers who argue that the 1902 kosher meat boycotts and riots are not comparable to the July 13-14 looting and arson are not addressing the major point in my Op-Ed essay. The 1902 and 1977 events indeed differed. But the reactions to them by many well-to-do and often well-educated contemporaries — especially the inappropriate use of animal metaphors — were the same. My essay compared these reactions, not the events. Similar misused animal metaphors can be found in the reactions to dozens upon dozens of very different American lower-class disorders."

Professor Gutman attempts to point out what C. Wright Mills began to express in "The Professional Ideology of Social Pathologists" (1943). In this, Mills argues that the small town, middle-class background of writers of social problems textbooks blinded them to basic problems of social structure and power, and led them to emphasize melioristic, patchwork types of solutions to America's "problems." They assumed as natural and orderly the structure of small town America; anything else was pathology and disorganization. Moreover, these problems, "ranging from rape in rural districts to public housing," were not explored systematically and theoretically; they were not placed in some larger political, historical, and social context. They were merely listed and decried.

An analysis that focuses on the social structuring of deviant and criminal behavior would postulate first that there is an indeterminate relationship between pressure states and deviant outcomes. Thus, the motivation to deviate does not determine the form of deviation. Put another way, the same pressure state may be associated with different deviant or criminal outcomes and different pressure states may be associated with the same deviant outcome. Any analysis attempting to explain the blackout looting by referring to particular pressure states and particular deviant outcomes of the looters will not tell us very much since almost any state of strain can lead to any deviation. Furthermore, any theory, such as Mertonian anomie theory, which seeks to use the same strain state to explain all deviant states will simply not account for differences between deviant and criminal adaptations. A theory that explains everything by one strain state explains nothing. It will never be able to explain why some individuals become criminals whereas others, exposed to the same harmful influences, remain law-abiding. Why did some loor and others not in the same community?

A clue to an understanding of this question lies in the principle of social differentiation of deviant adaptations. Deviant and criminal adaptations reflect social differentiation more generally, and the variables that structure conventional behavior also structure deviant and criminal behavior. The availability of different deviant adaptations varies by location in the social order. When people variously distributed in the social order are predisposed to deviate, they have a limited range of possible illegitimate adaptations. Adults have more illegitimate opportunities than children, men more than women, and those in higher socioeconomic positions more than those in lower positions. In equalities in the conventional world are reproduced in the criminal world.

The differential distribution of illegitimate opportunity is the fundamental determinant of differential societal reaction. Those in lower social positions must select modes of deviant and criminal behavior which are vulnerable to

societal reaction. Thus, the chances of being defined invidiously and the relative severity of the sanctions applied will vary inversely with social position.

The 1977 New York City blackout looting can be more fruitfully understood through a more comprehensive analysis of the social structuring of deviant and criminal behavior. Realizing that looters and non-looters alike were probably under similar pressure states does not explain why some looted and others did not. The structuring of deviant adaptations determines the rates of those adaptations. For each social location, some deviant and criminal adaptations are available and others are not. People will use the options available.

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(James Vrettos Jr. is an adjunct assistant professor at Pace and Fordham Universities in New York, teaching courses in sociology and criminology. The concluding part of his article will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Law Enforcement News*.)

## WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Have a comment you'd like to make? *Law Enforcement News* invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor's attention.

## ANNOUNCING!

## Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS

### Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions which are not adequately fulfilled by other patterns and structures. In outlining nine major functions of corruption, Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

# of copies @ \$1.25

### Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptibility. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

# of copies @ \$1.00

### Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police 'cooping' and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media to expose and control possible corruption.

# of copies @ \$0.75

### Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether impropriety is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and a biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

# of copies @ \$1.00

### Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970s when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigators should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

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### Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

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# Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

Page 14

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

September 6, 1977

**Jail Warden.** The Hamilton County Sheriff is seeking a competent, experienced warden to operate the Hamilton County Jail located in the Courthouse, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The facility averages approximately 300 prisoners, including some Federal and some female inmates. The position offers excellent fringe and retirement benefits. Only experienced candidates should apply. Submit letter of application and resume to: Chief Deputy Victor Carrelli, Hamilton County Sheriff Department, 1000 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

**Jail Administrator.** Washtenaw County, Michigan is currently accepting applications for the position of civilian administrator of its new \$10 million county jail complex which will be opened on October 1, 1977. Starting date is mid-November 1977.

Successful candidate will be responsible for the administration of the 250 capacity facility and the supervision of 78 personnel. Other responsibilities include supervision of jail programs and program staff, and the establishment and implementation of working rules and regulations for jail personnel.

Minimum requirements are a bachelor's degree, good physical health and not less than five years of supervisory experience plus related correctional work including responsible administrative experience. Starting salary has been set at \$19,000 per year plus excellent fringe benefits.

Send inquiries and resume by October 24, 1977 to: Personnel Office, Washtenaw County Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48107. Top candidates must agree to pay travel/lodging expenses for on-site testing.

**Assistant Professor.** The University of North Florida in Jacksonville has an appointment available beginning this month for a person to teach courses in a new criminal justice BA program, in addition to some sociology and/or political science courses.

The school is specifically interested in applicants with expertise in law enforcement, the criminal justice system, juvenile delinquency, and the philosophy of law. Ph.D. is preferred and in-the-field experience in one or more aspects of criminal justice as well as evidence of scholarly promise and prior teaching experience would be advantageous. Salary will be dependent on qualifications.

Send vitae to: Dr. Steven DeLue, Department of Sociology and Political Science, P.O. Box 17074, Jacksonville, FL 32216.

**Circuit Court Administrator II.** The South Dakota Unified Judicial System is accepting applications for a position in the Third Judicial Circuit located in Huron. Responsibilities include supervisory work in directing the administrative activities of a six-judge, eleven-county circuit.

Candidates should possess four-year college or university degree with major course work in public administration, business administration or a related field and have experience in an administrative or supervisory capacity. However, an equivalent combination of education and experience will be considered. Other requirements include a minimum of two years administrative experience in a small trial court and the ability to work under the presiding judge and the court administrator. Salary will start at \$12,000 to \$18,000, depending on experience and education.

Submit all applications with personal resumes to: Mr. Dan Schenk, Personnel & Training Officer, Office of State Court Administrator, Capitol Building, Pierre, SD 57501. Telephone: (605) 224-3474. Filing deadline is September 30, 1977.

**Systems Analyst.** The Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association is seeking a qualified candidate with a college degree or related experience in computer science, including operations, programming and technology. Police experience is helpful and a data communications background is a definite plus. Salary has been set at \$16,120. Position will be funded through an LEAA grant from October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978 with possibilities of an extension.

All applicants should forward resumes to: The Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association, 172 Taunton

Avenue, Room 11, East Providence, RI 02914. Application deadline is September 20, 1977.

**Criminal Justice Faculty.** The University of South Carolina's broadly-based, interdisciplinary program has a faculty opening available for Spring 1978. Appropriate subject matter areas include law enforcement, corrections, planning law, criminology, and research methodology. Successful candidate will teach both graduate and undergraduate courses. A Ph.D. or a J.D. is preferred.

Send resume to: Dr. William J. Mathias, Dean, College of Criminal Justice, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Closing date for applications is September 30, 1977.

**Director, National Institute of Corrections.** The director of this Bureau of Prisons agency is appointed and serves at the pleasure of the Attorney General of the United States. Through a staff of approximately 31 employees, the director is responsible for the development of programs to improve correctional practice at all levels of government. The primary activities of the Institute are staff development, research and evaluation, technical assistance, clearinghouse and publication, and policy formulation and implementation.

The director's immediate staff is located in Washington, D.C., while programs and activities related to jails are centered at the National Institute of Corrections Jail Center in Boulder, Colorado. Successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Institute, including the awarding of grants and the supervision of staff.

**Qualifications:** At least three years of progressively responsible experience which has provided a thorough knowledge of correctional practice and has demonstrated the ability to successfully perform supervisory or administrative duties such as training subordinates, coordinating, directing or evaluating operations or programs. This experience must have been gained in an administrative position, or in other positions, which included direct involvement with corrections or corrections related activities.

Preference will be given to candidates presently working in the field of corrections. Salary will range from \$39,629 to \$47,500 per year. A three-member search committee will recommend the three to five best qualified candidates to the Institute's Advisory Board who will make its recommendations to the Attorney General.

Interested candidates should submit Standard Form 171 (Personal Qualifications Statement) to: Anthony P. Trivisono, Chairman, Search Committee, National Institute of Corrections' Advisory Board, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite 208, College Park, MD 20740. Telephone: (301) 864-1070. Closing date is November 5, 1977.

Commander, Administrative Services Division. This

opening in the Eugene, Oregon Police Department is a non-sworn position equal in rank to department captains. Successful candidate will be responsible for research and development, training, records, property and fiscal sections and grant development and administration. There is also an excellent possibility that the commander will be offered an adjunct assistant or associate professor position in the Administration of Justice Program at the University of Oregon.

Qualifications should include a Ph.D. with teaching experience in criminal justice or a related area. Position availability is optional, between November 1977 and February 1978.

Submit resume and credentials by September 15, 1977 to: Personnel Director, City of Eugene, 777 Pearl Street, Eugene, OR 97401.

**Criminal Justice Social Work.** An individual is needed to provide tutoring, note-taking and counseling at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester, New York. Other responsibilities include participation in special projects and team efforts.

A master's degree in social work is required and experience in social services or educational support services with deaf persons is preferred.

To apply, send resume by October 1, 1977 to: NTID Personnel Coordinator, Rochester Institute of Technology, One Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623.

**Criminal Justice Faculty.** Western Carolina University will have a full-time undergraduate level position in law enforcement and criminal justice available on January 1, 1978.

Requirements include a master's degree and teaching and/or field experience in criminal justice with emphasis on corrections or probation and parole. An applicant with a doctorate is preferred. Salary will be dependent on qualifications.

Apply to: Charles R. Taylor, Program Director, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723. Deadline for receipt of applications is October 15, 1977.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

*If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers, etc., and mid-level notices for federal agents.*

*Please send all job notices to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 448 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-2167.*

## Take Your Message Straight to the Chief

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*If you have any questions concerning the special IACP edition or any of the other issues for the coming year, call Jim Tozzo at (212) 489-3592.*



October 2-5, 1977. Continuing Legal Education Training Program: Crime and the Elderly. To be held in Tampa, Florida by the National College of District Attorneys. Further details and registration information can be obtained from Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX.

October 3-7, 1977. Field Training Officer Course. Conducted by the Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center for two units of junior college credit. Tuition: \$42.00 per unit. For further information about this or other courses, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. (209) 526-2000, ext. 541.

October 3-14, 1977. Training Course: On-Scene Accident Investigation. To be held at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$425.00. For more details, contact: The Registrar, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 405 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

October 4-6, 1977. Eleventh Annual Investigator Development Seminar of the Association of Federal Investigators. To be held in Washington, D.C.'s International Inn, the multi-part event will examine fraud investigation, terrorism, legislation and judicial decisions. Fees: \$200.00 for members, \$225.00 for non-members. For additional information write or phone: AFI, 815 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005. (205) 347-5500.

October 7, 1977. Bomb Incident Course and Field Demonstration. To be held at Fort Devens in Ayer, Massachusetts by the state's Criminal Justice Training Council. Registration material is available from: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108.

October 10-14, 1977. Anti-Terrorism and Civil Disorder Course. Presented by the Illinois State Police at their Springfield Academy. Transportation costs to and from Springfield will be reimbursed in accordance with LEAA guidelines. All meals and lodging will be provided. For information regarding eligibility, write: Captain William J. Ryan, Bureau of Training, Illinois State Police Academy, 401 Armory Building, Springfield, IL 62706.

October 10-14, 1977. Police Budget Preparation Workshop. Presented by the Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois. Fee of \$300.00 includes tuition and all required study and reference materials. For mailing address, see: October 3-14.

October 11-15, 1977. Continuing Legal Education Training Program: Organized Crime. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys in Houston, Texas. For contact information, consult: October 2-5.

October 12-14, 1977. Night Surveillance Techniques and Equipment Training Course. Conducted by the Smith & Wesson Academy in Springfield, Massachusetts. For registration and fee information, write: Charles L. Smith, Director, Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

October 14-15, 1977. Security and Privacy Course. To be held in Kansas City, Missouri by Theorem Institute.

Fee: \$155.00. For complete details, write: Michael E. O'Neill, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112.

October 17-20, 1977. Workshop: Police Labor Relations. Presented in St. Louis, Missouri by IACP's Bureau of Governmental Relations and Legal Counsel. Tuition of \$300.00 covers all books and training materials but does not include travel, meals and lodging. More information can be obtained from: Joan Mindte, IACP, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Phone: (301) 948-0922, extension 208.

October 17-21, 1977. Seminar: Computerized Police Patrol Management Using the Hypercube Programs. Conducted by the Institute for Public Program Analysis in St. Louis, Missouri. Tuition: \$395.00. For brochure, contact: Registrar, Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 South Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105.

October 17-21, 1977. Analytical Investigation Methods Course. To be held in Santa Barbara, California by Anacapa Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$295.00. Complete details can be obtained from: Dr. Douglas H. Harris, Law Enforcement Programs, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Post Office Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Telephone: (805) 966-6157.

October 17-21, 1977. Workshop: Police Corruption Issues. To be held in Savannah, Georgia by IACP's Bureau of Operations and Research. Payment of \$300.00 covers only workshop tuition, books and training materials. For contact information, see: October 17-20.

October 19, 1977. Eleventh Annual John Jay Institute on Criminal Justice and Corrections "Legislatures and the Criminal Justice System." Conducted in New York City by John Jay College, the New York State Division of Probation and the New York State Probation and Parole Officers Association. Registration fee: \$12.50. Further information is available from: Prof. D.E.J. Mac Namara, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

October 20-21, 1977. Seminar: Coping with Collective Bargaining. To be held in Orlando, Florida. For details, write: Conference Coordinator, PSRI, P.O. Box 40095, St. Petersburg, FL 33743.

October 24-25, 1977. Workshop Series: A Look at Security in '78. To be held at New York City's Roosevelt Hotel Co-sponsored by John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the American Society for Industrial Security. Designed for security managers, law enforcement officers, educators and others concerned with crime prevention in the business sector. For details and registration, write or call: Miriam Oslar, 161 East 35th Street, New York, NY 10016. (212) 685-5556

# Upcoming Events

October 24-26, 1977. Crime Analysis Course. To be held in Albany, New York by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225.00. For contact information, consult: October 14-15.

October 24-November 4, 1977. Police Supervisor Inservice Training (POSIT) Institute. To be held at the Pennsylvania State University. Tuition of \$475.00 includes all instructional costs and materials, two coffee breaks per day, one luncheon, and one formal dinner. Details are available from: Edwin J. Donovan, Training Supervisor, Police Supervisor Inservice Training, The Pennsylvania State University, S-203 Human Development Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1336.

October 24-November 4, 1977. Advanced Investigation for Coroners Cases. Presented by the Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center in Modesto, California. Three junior college credits are available at \$42.00 per unit. For mailing address, see: October 3-7.

October 28-30, 1977. National Conference: Law Enforcement & Stress, The Problem and How to Cope With It. Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in cooperation with law enforcement agencies. To be held at the Kellogg West Conference Center in Pomona, California. For registration brochure, write: The National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., 511 Dadeland Towers, 9300 S. Dadeland Blvd., Miami, FL 33156.

October 30-November 2, 1977. Legal Problems in Police Administration Seminar. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by Northwestern University's Traffic Institute. Fee of \$250.00 covers only instructional costs and materials. For contact information, consult: October 3-14.

October 30-November 3, 1977. National Conference on New Juvenile Justice Standards. To be held at Washington, D.C.'s Hyatt Regency Hotel by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. Tuition: \$180.00. Attendance is limited. Write: Juvenile Justice Standards Conference, National District Attorneys Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 1515, Chicago, IL 60611.

October 30-November 5, 1977. Training Seminar: Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA at the Sea Girt Training Center. For further information, contact: DSG A. DeMauro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (201) 449-5200, Ext. 240.

October 31-November 3, 1977. Advanced Computer Applications and Management Workshop. To be held in Alexandria, Virginia by IACP's Technical Research Division. Tuition of \$300.00 does not include travel, lodging or meals.

For mailing address, see October 17-20.

October 31-November 4, 1977. Arson Investigation Course. Conducted by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council at the State Police Academy in Framingham. For additional information, consult: October 7.

November 1-3, 1977. Eleventh Annual Investigator Development Seminar of the Association of Federal Investigators. To be held in San Francisco's Marines Memorial Club. For details, see: October 4-6.

November 3-4, 1977. Training Program: Hostage Procedures and Negotiations. Presented by Case Western Reserve University's Center for Criminal Justice in Cleveland. Tuition: \$100.00. Contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, School of Law, Cleveland, OH 44106. Phone: (216) 368-3308.

November 7-11, 1977. Seminar: Work Schedule Design. Conducted by the Institute for Public Program Analysis in St. Louis. Tuition: \$395.00. For mailing address, consult: October 17-21.

November 7-18, 1977. Seminar: Investigation of Sex Crimes. To be held in Louisville, Kentucky by the Southern Police Institute of the University of Louisville. Fee: \$350.00. Special housing rates are available. Two-hour credit option will be offered to qualified participants. For reservations and information, contact: Seminar Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. (502) 588-6561.

November 10-13, 1977. Investigative Hypnosis Seminar. Conducted at Los Angeles' Airport Marina Hotel by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute. Practice sessions are provided and a certificate of training will be awarded on successful completion of the course. Tuition of \$395.00 includes four luncheons and basic training materials. Contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. (213) 476-6024.

November 16-18, 1977. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. To be held in Arlington, Virginia by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225.00. See: October 14-15.

November 16-20, 1977. Annual Meeting: American Society of Criminology. To be held at the Colony Square Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. Three plenary sessions and 71 panels are scheduled. Registration fee: \$25.00 for members, \$35.00 for non-members. For details, write: Dr. Joseph Scott, ASC Secretary, Ohio State University, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212.

## Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to "Upcoming Events." For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th St, New York, NY 10019, (212) 489-3516.

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## New books on review

Continued from Page 12  
guilty."

Wallace walked out of the court a free man after 16 weeks of a nerve-shattering ordeal. The Home Secretary turned down a request for compensation: "It does not appear to come under the heading of miscarriages of justice." The Liverpool police were not satisfied: "If he didn't do it, then who did?" And Wallace's friends and neighbors shunned him. He moved away from his home in Liverpool and died less than two years later from a kidney condition from which he had suffered most of his life.

Wallace was fortunate in a sense. He had the services of a determined lawyer and two eminent pathologists who demolished the Crown's case. But the question remains: Why was he convicted on such flimsy evidence gathered by detectives who had already made up their minds as to who the murderer was? These issues posed by the Wallace case are relevant today: how to assemble an impartial jury, how to prevent pretrial prejudicial publicity, how to assure that the police and prosecutor carry out an complete and unbiased investigation.

In these times of debate over capital punishment, it is important to consider the implications of our justice system. "For years," wrote Wallace's attorney years later, "I had questioned the morality of capital punishment, but without being absolutely sure in my own mind as to whether it was right or wrong. The verdict in the Wallace case convinced me."

Jonathan Goodman's reconstruction of the Wallace case will convince the reader of the frightful ease with which a man can be convicted by a jury with its minds made up. His research from original sources and personal interviews not only exposes the inconsistencies of the Crown's case, but

even suggests one or two possible suspects. "Either the murderer was Wallace or it wasn't," noted one critic, "if it wasn't, then here at last is the perfect murder."

What really happened to Julia Wallace in her small, red-bricked house that night 46 years ago, however, remains shrouded in the mists of time. —Daniel P. King

## Affirmative action Challenged In Detroit

Continued from Page 1

courtroom. According to Washington Crime News Services, incredible instances of incompetence and sheer indifference on the part of individual officers have been surfacing in the city.

In one incident, an officer wrote up a fatal automobile crash as a routine accident, failing to notice that the driver had four bullet wounds. Officers at the scene did not bother to search the car, nor had they noticed the murder weapon that was still in the vehicle.

Compounding the blunder, the officers failed to take the name of a witness to the accident who had presented them with the victim's wallet. As a result, the investigation into the murder has been stymied.

According to Crime Control Digest, one recently hired female officer, who was not identified, said she refuses to respond to certain calls, such as rape and child abuse because "that bothers me." She added that she joined the force because it was the only job she could get.

Although Mayor Young has insisted that the city's police hiring test is satisfactory, he recently called for an investigation into the department's recruitment and training policies.

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## New Products for Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

**EXPLOSIVES DETECTOR** — Marshland's Model S301 is a walk-through device that detects a wide range of explosives, ignores masking vapors and features a six-second response time.

Designed for surveillance in fixed installations such as controlled access gateways, the unit may be used alone or in conjunction with metal or nuclear detector doorways.

The device consists of an operator's control panel, personnel control lights and indicators and a walk-through sample collection booth, and features modular



construction and casters for ease of set-up, knock-down, transportation and storage.

Utilizing a customer furnished size-H cylinder of high purity Argon/Methane, the instrument continually samples the air curtain surrounding the subject for three seconds and then analyzes the vapors for explosives. The unit gives visible indications for ready and alarm, while personnel control lights direct the actions of the individuals who are being checked.

A detailed specification sheet and price information are available from Law Enforcement Associates, Inc., 88 Holmes Street, Belleville, NJ 07109. Telephone: (201) 751-0001.

**FAMILY DISPUTE FILM** — Designed to examine the motivational causes and the catastrophic results of wife beating incidents, "Battered Women: Violence Behind Closed Doors" depicts the plight of the victimized women, while outlining police responsibility in the investigation of the crime.

Starting with the police response to a family crisis call, the film illustrates a woman's response to her husband's violence. Root causes of the problem are discussed, including societal attitudes, childhood environments, and distorted concepts of power and authority.

The movie examines the reasons why battered women stay so long in a threatening environment and points out some available alternatives when the situation becomes intolerable, spotlighting Haywood County, California's Emergency Shelter Program which is designed to provide refuge for beaten wives.

Designed as a training aid for law enforcement personnel and for community organizations, the 24-minute film is available as a 16mm color/sound motion picture or a 1/4" U-matic videocassette.

For more information, contact: Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott

Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Telephone: (312) 671-1565.

**MAGNETIC KEY CYLINDER** — A.V.I.D. Enterprises' Model 400 Cor-Kit transforms any standard deadbolt lock into a magnetically operated access device.

The system replaces the lock's standard key cylinder with a free-spinning wrench-resistant front section which is actuated by a magnetically coded metal card. When the correctly coded Corkey card is inserted into the front section's slot, the bolt can be extended or retracted.

About the same size and shape as a military dog tag, the stainless steel clad Cor-



key may be mastered only by authorized dealers or owners of proprietary security systems who have obtained the Cor-Kit encoding and re-keying unit.

For further information, contact: Joanne Warren, A.V.I.D. Enterprises, 8622 Bellanca Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90045. Telephone: (213) 670-5545.

**ALARM STROBE FLASHER** — Designed for highlighting intrusion attempts on an alarm system, the Hope Model 800 Flasher shines 60 times per minute at a peak intensity of 600,000 candle power.

Fabricated from unbreakable polycarbonate, the unit features a 360-degree, four-inch lens that is optically designed to enlarge the image of the lamp and solid



state circuitry which allows operation on any voltage from 6 to 19 volts without changing brilliance or flash rate.

Available in five lens colors, the device can be wall mounted through the use of two self-tapping screws or may be threaded to any standard 1/2" pipe. The pipe mount is not supplied.

Details can be obtained by writing: Downing International, 10218 Donna Avenue, Northridge, CA 91334.